THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. XIV. No. 7. *Antioch, Illinois, Thursday, October 18, 1900.* ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
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DEMOCRATIC :: RALLY

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There will be a

Democratic Rally

Saturday, Oct. 27,

to be addressed by

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JUDGE COBURN,
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From a Cheap Stable Blanket to the Best All Wool.

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That My Stock is Away Up, Prices Away Down.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1900.

President McKinley is naturally pleased with the political news he is getting, which indicates his own triumphant re-election and the election of the republican majority of the house. This news has been growing more and more convincing since the registration in a number of states has been under way. Instead of the light registration which was feared on account of over-confidence on the part of the republicans, there has so far been a registration which makes it look as though the popular vote would exceed that cast four years ago, which was usually heavy, and that makes republican victory as near certain as anything not yet actually accomplished can possibly be. Shrewd political observers are now predicting an absolute collapse of the Bryan campaign before election day and a republican tidal wave. Whether it will go that far is, of course, a question, but there are certainly signs in plenty to justify those predictions.

Third Assistant Postmaster Madden takes more than an official interest in the series of memorial postage stamps that will be issued in connection with the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, being a citizen of New York and therefore personally interested in anything that will help along the Buffalo show. He has been conferring with the head of the bureau of engraving and printing and one of the results is the announcement that the Buffalo stamps will be printed in two colors, which will be something entirely new, and would not have been possible before the increase in the facilities of the bureau, made under the present administration. The law prescribes the distinctive color of stamps of each denomination, but the Buffalo stamps will be given a handsome boarder of a contrasting color.

Mrs. Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, Jr., are guests of the President and Mrs. McKinley at the white house.

The desperation of the Bryanites is evidenced by the fact that both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson are attributing things to Abraham Lincoln that he never said. Secretary Hay, who was Lincoln's private secretary and who assisted by John Nicolay wrote the most complete life of Lincoln ever published, after years of study, having access to all the writings of the martyr-president, declares the Lincoln quotation used by Mr. Stevenson in a recent speech—a prediction that a combination of corporate wealth would destroy the republic—to be a forgery, and said of it: "The passage does not appear in any of the standard collections of Lincoln's writings. Its style and manner are entirely different from Lincoln. It is generally reported in the west that it is the invention of a spiritualistic medium, made several years after Mr. Lincoln died." If it were only some obscure member of a party that made use of such forgeries, it might be excused on the ground of ignorance, but no such excuse will do for the candidate for president and vice-president of a political party. When such men resort to such methods, it is usually with a wilful intent to deceive their hearers, and no man who tries to deceive the people is worthy of being elected to the high offices to which these men aspire.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who has been on the stump in the west and in his own state, and has had an excellent opportunity to feel the public pulse, says the tide has turned strongly against Bryan, and that the silent vote and the vote of the big business man, the wage-earner, the salaried man, and the farmer and the small business man is going to be enormous, and will practically all go to McKinley and Roosevelt.

Senator Chandler, who isn't so busy conducting his own fight for re-election, that he neglects to keep posted on the condition of national politics, thinks that the election of McKinley and Roosevelt is ready assured, although he thinks an effort will be made while Bryan is in the east, to create a Bryan hurrah for the purpose of enabling some of those who have bet big money to hedge. He thinks that Mr. Bryan's arguments are worn threadbare and that he has talked himself out, and cites his recent ignoring or distorting of republican argument as proof that he is beginning to realize the weakness of his position.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, ex-representative, ex-speaker and ex-senator, told a Washington friend that he had not a doubt of the re-election of President McKinley.

Hon. Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, was one of the president's callers during the week. He says that this country has added largely to its prestige among the diplomats of Europe by its skillful handling of the several dangerous situations that have arisen in China. In his own words: "One of the shrewdest members of the diplomatic corps told me just before I sailed for this country that this government was the only one that scored a diplomatic triumph. The opinion seems to be quite general in Europe that this country acted with great wisdom and discretion when things were at their worst in China." Mr. White will sail from New York to Berlin this week.

PROSPERITY OR HARD TIMES.

From Our Waukegan Correspondent.

It appears strange and unaccountable to loyal and thinking men that so many working men reason from some untoward incident or circumstance happening in their every-day lives which determines their action in voting for candidates upon national elective occasions. From familiar intercourse with them, and hearing expressed opinions, one is lead to believe that they are quite susceptible of being misled on national issues through appeals to their discontent; and this discontent originates largely by contrast with present society conditions for which neither party is responsible, and which no national party can fully relieve or disolve.

A national policy governing seventy-five millions of people is the vital question to be decided November 6 for the ensuing four years. That policy is best resolving itself, as between present national prosperity, and an experiment based on individual discontent. Let it be understood that a national policy or issue is a rule or system of government that the people adopt for the ensuing four years under the successful nominee and which has the power of law. It will be the duty of the president to recommend to congress the enactment of such a law, or laws that will produce such results.

In 1892 the issue, or policy, of the democratic party was free trade, as against the republican policy of protection to American industries. Grover Cleveland became president and at once called an emergency congress which, after a long time, enacted the Wilson tariff act. This law produced its natural results—"hard times."

In 1897 William McKinley was elected on the issue of protection to American industries and sound money, as against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one of gold, and produced its natural results—"prosperity."

At this time the issue, or policy, for the next four years is, shall the present national policy prevail as against free trade, 16 to 1, and a recall of the army in the Philippines under the guise of imperialism, militarism and "trusts?"

Now, within thirty days of election, the real issue before the people is narrowing down to the question of continued prosperity, or jeopardizing this gratifying condition of the people by appeals to apparent or real discontent attributed to "trusts." Which will you vote for?

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

It is one thing to be a democrat, but the democrat party as such, today, may not represent democracy in the broad and true definition of the word, as do the republican party, preach it as much as you please. It is well known to scholars that the democrat party of today was the republican party of 1800. During the revolutionary war the distinctive parties were known as patriots, or tories, the latter taking sides with the king. The colonies represented about six millions of inhabitants. The revolutionary army represented but a comparatively small fraction of that number. The army itself was frequently recruited. Many enlistments of six months duration was common owing to the inability of the state governments to either pay, feed or clothe their soldiers.

It was one of Washington's serious complaints that he was obliged to fight trained and well equipped soldiers with his nondescript command, and that always inadequate in numbers and discipline. The long struggle for independence ended, questions arose over the making and adoption of the constitution which caused a division among the people, but it was not until the time of Adams' election that parties became distinct. The Adams party represented the "federalists" and the Jeffersonian people the "republicans." Issues came up then as now and sometimes the battle waged fiercely.

It is too long a story to tell how it happened that the word "democrat" became attached to the old republican party, and latter history is too well known to repeat. For forty years, save once, they have been on the wrong side as they certainly are at this time.

The commercial interests of this great country have become too great, too important to the people to be menaced by unsound financial questions which has been, and is being raised as an issue. And then, too, their record for a half century is not such as to create any enthusiasm by its votaries. There seems to be little else to the party than Bryan and his vagaries, and these are being so easily dessected that they cease to be even novel—he has talked too much.

It is well to know that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will heal a burn and stop the pain at once. It will cure eczema and skin diseases and ugly wounds and sores. It is a certain cure for piles. Counterfeits may be offered you. See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. W. T. Hill.

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We have just received a full line of

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LADIES', MEN'S,
CHILDREN'S
AND INFANTS'
SHOES:
LATESTS STYLES
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A GOOD STOCK OF PAINTS AND BRUSHES.

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STYLISH FIGURE,
LONG TIME SERVICE.

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HOT SPRINGS

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Without Change

The Illinois Central is now running a through Pullman sleeping car daily between Chicago and Hot Springs, Ark., on its "Limited" leaving Chicago at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Hot Spring at 8:15 the next afternoon.

Through reservations Chicago to Hot Springs can also be secured on the "Special," leaving Chicago at 8:30 a. m. daily, arriving at Hot Springs at 9:55 the next morning. Dining Car Service Memphis route. special folder of this new service as well as full particulars concerning the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central and connecting lines.

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WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in Illinois for old established manufacturing wholesale house, $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago 2w16

The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Bernard Katz of Katz Brothers, the well-known brewers of Paterson, N. J., announces that the Rogers locomotive works have been sold by Jacob Rogers to a syndicate of New York capitalists and a number of Paterson's most wealthy residents.

The large department store of Burton Brothers burned to the ground at Sullivan, Ind. The building includes the People's Theater, and entails a loss of $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement from an overturned candle.

The Dawes commission has finished its work of enrolling Cherokees at Bartlesville, I. T. The number of persons enrolled to this date are as follows: Cherokees, 17,562; Delawares, 824; doubtful, 2,336; rejected, 1,040. Rejected for want of jurisdiction, 488.

A father, mother and four young children were blown to atoms at Sells, Ark. While the family was at supper their home was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite. It is believed that a neighborly dispute over a homestead claim prompted the outrage.

The Prohibitionists of Douglas County, Kan., are in great trouble. It has been discovered that the messenger intrusted with the duty of filing the nomination papers became intoxicated and neglected his duty, and the Prohibition ticket will not be on the official ballot.

The steamer Prince Arthur arrived in Boston, bringing in three members of the crew of the schooner Waube, who were taken from the rigging of their capsized craft. They had lashed themselves to the rigging and had been there one night, suffering terribly from exposure.

An east-bound passenger train on the Lake Erie and Western road hit a freight as the latter was taking a siding near St. Mary's, Ohio. Conductor A. L. Heath, of Lima, was made unconscious and may die of his injuries. All on board were severely shaken up.

In the presence of a crowd of about 200 persons the corner stone for a flying machine factory to manufacture airships on the Carl Dryden Browne patent was formally laid at the Freedom labor colony, a socialist settlement eighteen miles northwest of Fort Scott, Kan.

The Rev. Rowland Hills, the English clergyman convicted of bigamy in marrying an American woman, was sentenced at Blair, Neb., to four years in the penitentiary. His English wife, who crossed the sea to prosecute, asked the court that he be given a light sentence.

Arriving steamers bring news of terrible ravages by a typhoon in Formosa and Southern China. Thousands of persons were killed. Numerous towns were destroyed. Nineteen hundred houses were washed away or inundated at Taipeh, Formosa, and many lives lost.

The Rev. Father William H. Ketcham of Antlers, I. T., has been appointed and will soon take charge of all the Catholic Indian missions of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Father Ketcham was for three years pastor of the Catholic congregation at Muscogee.

Dollie Richardson held a St. Louis policeman at bay for five minutes and tried to prevent her arrest for disturbing the peace. When the officer finally attempted to seize her, he received a thrust from a hatpin through his right hand. He made the arrest, but is temporarily incapacitated by his injury.

John Kopte, a passenger on the east-bound Baltimore and Ohio train, was robbed in a coach east of Athens, Ohio, by three men. The work was quick and the robbers escaped. Kopte has been in America a year and worked in the coal mines at Corning. He had earned $100 and was going home to his family at Bremen, Germany. No other passengers were disturbed by the robbers.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Serious loss of live stock has resulted from the floods in Argentina.

James Gordon Bennett is in New York after three years' absence in Europe.

Russia is trying to negotiate loans in New York and Paris for $150,000,000.

French army officers have been severely punished for having ostracized Captain Coblentz, a Jew.

Officials of the Panama Canal Company have arrived at New York and assert the canal will be built.

At El Paso, Texas, it is reported that the agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Escalon, Mexico, disappeared, taking with him $18,000 of the company's money.

The Canadian survey of the disputed international boundary line at Mount Baker has been completed. Surveyor Deane says that all the valuable mines in the best of the mineral belt are in American territory.

A grade-crossing accident in which three persons were instantly killed and one fatally injured occurred five miles west of Newcastle, Pa. Four persons occupied a double-seated rig which was struck by Monongahela traction car.

George Sexton, a census enumerator, who has just made the trip through the Copper river country, Alaska, with Government Geologist Schrader, says that the copper deposits in that section of Alaska are the greatest in the world.

Dispatches from Costa Rica tell of the almost total destruction by fire of Port Limon, the principal port of the republic. The business section of the city was entirely wiped out. More than $2,000,000 worth of property was burned up.

Captain Shields and fifty-one men of the Twenty-ninth infantry, captured by Filipinos on the island of Marinduque, have been rescued.

The town of Herrick, Ill., was partly destroyed by fire. Nearly the whole business part of the city is in ashes. Loss is thousands of dollars, partly covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sayers, an aged couple, were instantly killed by a Big Four train at Elyria, Ohio. They were driving across the track in a buggy and did not hear the train approaching until escape was impossible.

EASTERN.

D. Appleton & Co., publishers, have reorganized with a capital of $3,000,000.

Sophia Holmes, first colored woman ever employed by the United States, is dead in Washington.

Copper plate engravers at Tiffany & Co.'s, highest-priced workmen in the world, have struck for recognition of their union.

John D. Barton, a noted forger, who operated under many aliases, committed suicide in the Suffolk County jail at Riverhead, L. I.

Three persons, a father and two sons, were burned to death in a shanty at Roxbury, Mass. They had lived in the place ten years.

The Reading Iron Company puddlers at Reading, Pa., have accepted $3 a ton, a reduction from $4, and all mills resumed after a brief strike.

The population of the State of Connecticut, as officially announced by the census bureau, is 908,355. In 1890 the population was 746,258.

The ocean steamer Waccamaw, bound down, damaged two of the gates of the Welland canal so seriously that navigation was discontinued for two days.

The rolling mills of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company, at Columbia, Pa., resumed operations. Sixteen hundred men accepted a cut of 25 per cent.

Striking miners making an effort to close a colliery at Oneida, Pa., came in collision with coal and iron police, and one man was killed and several seriously injured.

Charged with stealing $108,000 and lavishing it upon a woman, William Schreiber is a fugitive. He was a clerk in a bank at Elizabethport, N. J., and the bank was robbed.

A runaway freight train raced down a steep grade near Brighton, N. J., and chased a passenger train several miles. An up-grade, which checked the runaway, averted a collision.

The Erie City, Pa., iron works, manufacturers of stationary engines, sustained a fire loss of from $80,000 to $100,000. Two hundred men will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

Walter Johnson and John Buchanan, two miners on strike, who went to Johnstown from Pittston, Pa., to get work in the bituminous district, were run down by a train and instantly killed.

The American Bridge Company of Pittsburg, Pa., has closed a contract to furnish the structural steel for the erection of a big arsenal at Kura, Japan. The value of the contract is about $300,000.

Many firemen were overcome and $100,000 property loss was caused by a fierce fire that started mysteriously in the basement of W. A. Dingman & Co.'s paper factory at 115 Worth street, New York.

Some boyish wrong which he committed appeared to Sidney Hockzert of New York unpardonable. It so preyed on his mind that he wandered away from home and killed himself by drinking carbolic acid.

WESTERN.

Chicago Presbytery adopted a report in favor of shorter creed.

Hoover's flouring mill at Cherrydale, Kan., burned. Loss $10,000 to $12,000, insurance $3,300.

Undertakers in convention at Manitou, Colo., were stuck half way up Pike's Peak in a snowstorm.

The Topeka presbytery, in session at Kansas City, Kan., voted in favor of revision of the confession of faith.

Sneak thieves stole a tray containing $2,000 worth of jewels from the store of Burt, Ramsey & Co. at Cleveland.

A Federal judge in South Dakota decided that the wholesale liquor dealers' license law is void, because it discriminates.

A woman clerk in the Indianapolis postoffice was dismissed by the department because she was married while in the office.

Most of the employes of the Terre Haute, Ind., Electric Co. went out on strike, completely tying up the street car system.

George Fenner, who raised the American flag over the City of Mexico when it fell, dropped dead on the street at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Maj. Edward Goldberg, United States Indian agent, died at Seneca, Mo., of mushroom poisoning, after an illness of little more than one day.

The Idaho soldiers' home at Boise was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $40,000. There were 800 inmates. Thomas Hayes was suffocated in his room.

Sister Baptista, a Sister of Charity, was accidentally shot and killed at St. Aloysius' School, in Helena, Mont., by John Nicholson, an 11-year-old pupil.

Two men gained access to the bank building at McCool Junction, Neb., and shattered the safe with dynamite, but were frightened away before securing anything.

A head-end collision between a Colorado and Southern passenger train and a freight occurred near Littleton, Colo. W. J. Watson, engineer of the passenger train, was killed.

At Holbrook, Neb., Mrs. Herman Kielbeck and family, while driving across the railroad in a farm wagon, were struck by an engine. Four persons were killed outright and two seriously injured.

When Mrs. George B. Dunsmore of Marietta, Ohio, awoke the other morning she found that she had been sleeping beside the corpse of her husband. He had died during the night without a struggle.

An agreement was reached at Detroit under which the Michigan Central is to surrender its special charter and be given power to sue the State for damages, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk to acquiesce.

The wife of Rev. Charles Meeder of the Emanuel Evangelical Church, near Farmington, Kan., jumped into a cistern with her 3-year-old child and both were drowned. Mrs. Meeder had shown signs of insanity.

Half a dozen men were injured, two fatally, by a premature blast at the Sedall quarry, Lima, Ohio. Charles Cramer lost both hands and Daniel Filihart was buried under the rock. Both were fatally hurt.

At Farmington, Mo., J. P. Tice, a barber, killed Fred Trappe and then committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a revolver. The tragedy occurred at the time of a political meeting while a parade was being held.

Twenty Chinamen and Italians have been arrested at El Paso, Texas, charged with being unlawfully in the United States. It is said hundreds of these emigrants have made their way across the Mexican border.

F. H. Parks, cashier of Breedon's grocery, 633 Sixty-third street, Chicago, was held up by three men, who secured a small amount of change from a pocket of his trousers, but failed to find $500 in his inside vest pocket.

One hundred and fifty girls employed in the packing department of the American Cereal Company at Akron, Ohio, quit work. They demanded an increase from 70 to 90 cents per day. The company refused to accede.

Ernst Ammon was held up by five men on the platform of a crowded North Clark street car in Chicago and robbed of $75 and checks amounting to $65. The robbers were pursued by a crowd of people for several blocks, but they escaped.

George Owints, a member of a band that held up the train at Fairbanks, Ariz., four months ago, confessed in court and told the full story of the robbery. Six members of the band, it is expected, will be convicted upon Owints' testimony.

The strike of the woodworkers, which threatened to tie up all the mills in Denver, Colo., has been settled and the closed mills have resumed work. The trouble was over the employment of non-union men at some of the mills. The unions were victorious.

Sweethearts, brothers and some husbands are looking, with dogs and guns, for a man who has been kissing the pretty girls of Van Wert, Ohio. He seizes them in the evening hours when they walk abroad alone, hugs them and kisses them despite their struggles.

Nelson Williams (colored), 19 years old, has confessed the murder of his father and sister at Osceola, Ark. After killing them he fired the house, and their charred remains were found in the ruins. He wanted to leave home and his father would not permit him to go.

In South Chicago, Ill., a Chicago and Erie freight train ran into an Elgin, Joliet and Eastern freight at a switch. Eight cars of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern train and the locomotive of the Erie train were demolished. The cars were thrown from the track and destroyed by fire.

A Chicago and Alton engine exploded near Curryville, Mo., and was blown almost to atoms. John Mason, colored porter, of Roodhouse, Ill., had his head cut off. Many others were badly hurt. Fifty yards of the track was torn up. It is not known what caused the explosion.

Fred Graham confessed to the St. Louis police that he and Edward Howard, also under arrest, had looted the homes of wealthy people in Kansas City during carnival week. Of the stolen jewelry and silverware L. F. Lieberman of Kansas City identified about $2,600 worth.

At Tiffin, Ohio, a tray containing twenty-eight diamond rings, valued at $5,000, was stolen from the jewelry store of Lewis Seewald. While one of the two strangers held the attention of the proprietor the other unlocked the case, took the tray and walked out. Both the men escaped.

That the quarrel between Frank and John D. Rockefeller of Cleveland is extremely bitter and lasting was evidenced by the action of Frank Rockefeller when he had the bodies of his two children removed from the magnificent Rockefeller lot in Lakeview cemetery and moved into a new lot.

SOUTHERN.

The National Association of Fire Chiefs, in session at Charleston, S. C., chose Indianapolis as the next meeting place.

William M. Mott of Norfolk, Va., shot and killed his sweetheart, Mme. Alberto, a palmist, and fatally wounded their boarding house keeper, at Columbia, Pa. Mott was jealous.

S. Richardson, a well-known and well-to-do farmer of Bridgeton, Ga., was shot and killed by his son, David Richardson. Richardson had attempted to kill his wife and children, when the son fired.

Two desperate convicts at the Tennessee penitentiary made a daring and novel escape from that institution by sliding down two telephone wires from the top of a three-story building to a point outside the walls. Both were recaptured.

Ten mountaineers, headed by James Howard, an ex-postmaster, who is under a three-year sentence, attempted to break jail at Louisville by digging through a wall. A turnkey surprised Howard cutting into the wall, and after a struggle knocked a big knife from his hands.

It is learned that the Russell A. Alger syndicate will build a railroad from Foshee, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla., running through the timber lands recently acquired by that company. A large mill will be erected at Foshee and a branch factory of the American Car Company at Moline, Fla.

Thomas Barnes, 18, died at Ashburn, Ga., as the direct result of stage fright. He was a student of the collegiate institute and was, with others, assigned as a speaker. He went upon the stage when his time came and started to deliver his speech, when, after saying a few words, he threw his hand to his breast and fell, expiring immediately.

WASHINGTON.

The State Department has been informed by Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg that, in addition to the recent changes in the Russian tariff, an excise duty on spirits and tobacco is now collected.

The Treasury Department in Washington gave notice of the discovery of a new $10 silver certificate, series of 1901, with portrait of Hendricks. The counterfeit is described as a photographic print without the silk fiber and of inferior workmanship.

Commissioner General Peck cables from Paris an announcement of the final results obtained by the various countries in the form of awards at the Paris exposition. The United States received 2,475 awards; Germany, 1,826; Great Britain, 1,727, and Russia, 7,403. The United States leads, not only in the grand total, but also in all grades of awards, from grand prizes to merely honorable mention.

Information has been received at the census office in Washington which shows that forty or fifty persons throughout the United States have been arrested for refusing to reply to questions of census enumerators. When the bill making an appropriation for the census was passed a penalty clause was embodied in it providing for a fine of not to exceed $100 in case of anyone refusing to answer questions. While forty or fifty arrests were made, not over half a dozen fines were imposed and those were for small amounts, for the reason that when the situation of a court trial was faced by the culprits they decided it would be better to answer the enumerators' questions.

FOREIGN.

The plague outbreak at Glasgow has been checked.

Emperor William has conferred high decorations upon all the leading officials of the Paris exposition.

Russian reroprt says Boxers are forming great armies in south China, and a terrible outbreak soon is expected.

All the members of the British cabinet have placed their resignations in the hands of Premier Salisbury as a formality.

John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, Marquis of Bute, died at Dumfries House, his seat in Ayreshire, England, from paralysis.

Owing to the vigilance of the captain, the White Star liner Oceanic had a narrow escape from shipwreck in a fog off the coast of Ireland.

As the result of monetary disturbances abroad Austria wishes to float a large loan in the United States. It is reported that this loan will be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000.

The British war office has issued orders that the bulk of the militia regiments called out for service during the South African war are to be disbanded. This will affect about 50,000 men.

"Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, is doomed to die within the present year." This is the statement of Robert A. Guildelly, one-time anarchist. He has embraced Christianity now, and believes in a stable government.

Five thousand pilgrims assembled at the St. Nikander Monastery, in the Forkhuff district, Russia, for a religious festival. During the night one of the upper floors collapsed and four men and thirty-six women were crushed to death.

IN GENERAL.

Eight Americans who were driven from the Transvaal by force have asked the government to demand indemnity from Great Britain.

News has been received from the Peury relief steamer Windward, which reached Godhaven, Greenland, Aug. 10, all on board being well.

Windom Glacier, at Taku inlet in Alaska, which for more than a century has been immovable or "dead," has slipped into the Arctic ocean.

The total customs receipts for the Island of Cuba during the first eight months of 1900 were $10,072,020.65, as against $9,493,088.46 for the same period of 1899.

The Spanish-American war veterans elected Gen. William Hulings of Pennsylvania commander-in-chief, Col. George M. Moulton of Illinois was made a member of the national council.

The passenger steamer City of Parry Sound was destroyed by fire at her wharf at Collingwood, Ont. Most of her cargo had been removed. The steamer was valued at $30,000 and was insured for $15,000.

News that the Dominion government had decided to offer for sale all government claims in the Klondike has been received with much joy in Dawson, as it means the development of some of the best property in the Yukon valley.

W. V. Powell, who for seven years has been grand president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was expelled from the organization by a large majority of the votes of the delegates present. The vote for expulsion came after a trial lasting nearly two days.

Harry S. Knapper, a Minneapolis newspaper man, who has recently returned from the Hudson bay region, believes the members of Andree's polar expedition were killed two years ago. The story that men who arrived there in a "sky-boat" were killed by natives is told by Eskimos.

The Wisconsin gained new laurels for her builders, the Union iron works of San Francisco, on her trial trip in Santa Barbara channel, by so far exceeding her contract speed of sixteen knots as to break all records. Correct official figures of the run make the battleship's time 17.25 knots.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $5.27; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.10; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 27c to 31c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.60; hogs, choice light, $5.00 to $5.15; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.85; hogs, $3.00 to $5.25; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $5.20; sheep, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.35; hogs, $3.00 to $5.20; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; clover seed, prime, $6.00 to $7.00.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 57c to 58c; pork, mess, $15.00 to $16.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.80; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $5.25; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.15; lambs, common to extra, $4.00 to $5.60.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.70; hogs, $3.00 to $5.60; sheep, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

RUIN FOLLOWS STRIKE.

Bare Necessities of Life Seem Luxuries in Coal Region.

A special from Hazleton, Pa., says that want and ruin have followed in the wake of the strike in the anthracite region. Families who lived in comfort while the mines were in operation now feel the pinch of starvation and the bare necessaries of existence seem like luxuries; business men, upon whom prosperity had smiled, have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy; thriving towns have become stagnant, casual travelers have forsaken them, and newspaper correspondents and labor leaders constitute the most important element in the floating population.

The production of coal constitutes the sole industry of the section. There is no farming in the neighborhood of the collieries. The land is rocky and barren. It has been stripped of timber, and stunted pines, oaks and underbrush straggle over hill and dale. Vast breakers are scattered about, each one supporting a settlement of miners, with shabby, rectangular cottages. Enormous culm banks show how great the underground work has been. There are miles of subterranean passages in mines that have been in operation for half a century, and in which the supply is expected to last for three centuries to come.

When President Mitchell's order for a strike went into effect every mine in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys came to a sudden stop and work was suspended in many parts of the Schuylkill and Lehigh districts, leaving only the comparatively small Panther Creek section in full operation.

Since then the missionary efforts of organizers of the United Mine Workers have resulted in the closing of the majority of the remaining collieries, the neighborhood of Tamaqua alone escaping. Strikers who had some little money on hand for an emergency have cut their living expenses down to a minimum, buying nothing but food, and little of that.

Merchants who had large orders outstanding when the strike began promptly canceled them, refusing to make purchases until the trouble ended. Commercial travelers, usually the best patrons of the hotels, changed their routes, as they could sell nothing in the coal regions. The theaters have been unable to attract audiences, and many of the best attractions canceled their dates, to the further detriment of the hotelkeepers.

As there was little coal to be hauled the coal railroads had to lay off the crews of most of their coal trains. In many towns it is now impossible to obtain coal for domestic use at any price. Appeals are being made to the United Mine Workers' organization for funds for the relief of destitute strikers.

Few-Line Interviews.

Goldwin Smith thinks that marriage is a protection against suicide. He says: "Statistics show that suicide is largely on the increase. The inference which some would draw is that progress has failed to produce happiness. It is true that mankind has grown more restless, and that with multiplied desires and heightened aspirations there have come new sources of discontent. But the general fact probably is that sensibility has increased with civilization. It seems to be proved statistically that marriage is a safeguard against suicide, while divorce is specially productive of it. Marriage no doubt is too often the disillusion of love. Yet the immense majority of marriages are happier than a lonely life."

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Of the relief work in Galveston, Stephen E. Barton, second vice-president of the Red Cross Society, said: "So far there has been donated for the flood sufferers about $1,000,000 cash. Of this amount $750,000 has been donated to Galveston. It will require every cent of this amount to clean up debris and pay the expenses of distributing the materials donated, and nothing will be left for reconstruction of the 4,000 homes destroyed. The broken lumber that can be extracted from the debris is not worth the cost of the labor necessary to recover it. However, it is utterly impossible to think of burning any part of it without removing it to some distance from the remaining buildings."

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Said Conrad G. Hubbard to a Washington Post reporter: "American tourists rave over the glorious scenery of the Rhine, when it is immeasurably inferior to the scenic charms of the Hudson or the St. Lawrence. There is not in any corner of Europe, nor elsewhere on the globe, anything comparible to the Thousand Islands for natural beauty."

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Emperor William says that the Boxer chiefs should suffer for the death of the Christians, and he also says: "I also long for peace which atones for the guilt, which makes good wrongs done, and which offers to all foreigners in China security for life and property, and, above all, for the free service of their religion."

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Kato Takaki, Japanese minister in London, says of the empress dowager: "She is the heart and soul of China. So long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force, the one above all others to be reckoned with. The difficulty will be to get any one who can speak for her. I fear that the influence of Li-Hung-Chang is now of extremely little weight."

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Samuel Gompers defines the position of organized labor by saying: "All that labor demands for itself it is willing to grant in equal measure to others. It does not oppose combination among employers. It does not depend upon legislation. It asks no special privileges, no favors from the State. It wants to be let along and to be allowed to exercise its rights and use its great economic power."

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About the influence of the United States in world politics Gen. Joseph Wheeler says: "We are not a military people, and yet we are the most martial, and, when necessary, the most warlike of all people on earth. We seek to avoid entanglements with other nations, but to-day every nation on the face of the globe, before it makes a diplomatic move, telegraphs to its minister in Washington and learns the views, wishes and demands of the American people."

Chicago will arrest street beggars.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE



COL. DAGGETT.

Col. Aaron S. Daggett of the Fourteenth infantry, slated for promotion to a brigadier generalship, is one of the few remaining officers of rank in the army who fought through the Civil war. He had a reminder of his powder-smelling days at El Caney when he led the negro soldiers up the Mauser-swept steep and wrested the stone fort from the Spaniards. This was the most conspicuous achievement of a single regiment in the whole campaign before Santiago. Col. Daggett was born sixty-three years ago in Maine, and went to the front in 1861 as a lieutenant in the Fifth Maine infantry. He was several times wounded and fought in most of the famous battles of the Civil War. His later service was rendered on the frontiers.

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JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

By the retirement of Justin McCarthy from the House of Commons, British public life loses one of its ablest men and the Irish cause an ardent champion. As a writer and parliamentarian McCarthy has achieved an enviable reputation. He was born in Cork Nov. 22, 1830. At the age of 16 he began newspaper work on the Cork Examiner. Later he did reportorial work in Liverpool and London and eventually became chief editor of the London Star. In 1868 he traveled in the United States and lived for a time in New York. His entrance into Parliament occurred in 1870 and, with the exception of a few years, had since sat for an Irish constituency. Mr. McCarthy achieved a reputation as a writer as well as a parliamentarian.

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BESSIE MACDONALD

By her singing of the part of Juliet to his Romeo, Bessie Macdonald so charmed Baron Rudolph de Hirsch that he proposed marriage when the final curtain fell on the opera. The young Chicago girl had been invited to the Ortenberg castle, in the Black Forest of Germany, to sing in private theatricals. Thus began the engagement that culminated in the marriage of Miss Macdonald to the baron Wednesday at the baronial castle, the ancestral home of the Hirsch family. Baron Rudolph de Hirsch is a nephew of the late Baron Hirsch, the noted philanthropist.

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GEN. GOBIN.

Brig. Gen. Gobin, commander of the State troops in the Pennsylvania coal strike region, is a prominent Grand Army man and has been conspicuous in Pennsylvania State politics. He was a State Senator for sixteen years and was president of the Senate during several sessions of the Legislature. Gen. Gobin has a fine war record. He was colonel of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, commanded that regiment through the Red River campaign and fought with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah. After the war he settled in Lebanon, where he has practiced law.

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W. W. BEACH.

William Withen Bramston Beach, who has been returned to Parliament by the Andover division of Hampshire as a Conservative, has represented this constituency ever since 1857, and is the "father of the House of Commons." Mr. Beach came into his venerable title during the last Parliament, when he succeeded the late Mr. Villiers in the reverend role of the oldest member. Sir John Mowbray, member for Oxford University, has sat in the House four years longer than Mr. Beach, but not with equal continuity in the representation of a single constituency.

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MRS. MILLER.

The Spanish war brought into being the American Army and Navy Union, which is arranged somewhat on new lines. Its object is to help the families of soldiers and sailors of our army and navy. Among the chief movers in the enterprise is Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, who has been prominent in philanthropic work and in the club and social life of New York City.

Odds and Ends.

Believed the twelfth census will cost $15,000,000.

The Daly faction bolted the Democratic State convention in Montana.

New York's contributions to the Galveston relief fund reached $216,010.

Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Barton captured 720 oxen, 950 cattle and 1,000 sheep near Krugersdorp.

Minnie Patterson, Bessemer, Ala., refused to give George Sims a farewell kiss, and he shot her dead.

Team plunged over a steep bank into the river, Kanawha, W. Va., drowning Wm. DeWesse and son.

Walter E. Townsend, 21, of New York died of typhoid fever at Yokohama. He was in the siege of Pekin.

M. W. Penn and J. L. Whitlock, Rollings, Ky., settled their differences in the usual Kentucky way. The latter is dead.

ILLINOIS INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

Shut Out of His Own Home—Six Prisoners Break Jail—Last Kaskaskia Building Goes Into the Mississippi—Derailed to Avoid Collision.

Fred W. Hahler of Belleville has been made an exile by a court order. Judge Schaefer of the Circuit Court granted an injunction forbidding Hahler to enter his own home. The injunction was issued at the behest of Mrs. Hahler and was incidental to a suit for divorce. Mr. Hahler is a man of considerable prominence. His relations with his wife were supposed to be pleasant until the filing of the bill. In that she alleged that he had mistreated her and threatened her and put her under such fear and apprehension for her life and safety that she was afraid to remain in the same house with him, fearing he would carry his threat into execution unless restrained by law. After the injunction had been granted a constable was sent to the residence to see that the order of the court was obeyed. When Mr. Hahler reached home from business in the evening the constable told him of the injunction and advised him to seek other shelter. Mr. Hahler said he would like to have some clothing. The constable accompanied him into the house and permitted him to pack a grip and then escorted him down the street and warned him not to return. A divorce has been granted to Mrs. Hahler.

Derailed to Avoid a Wreck.

The operator at the Fox river switch, just below Elgin, gave the signal for a Northwestern passenger train to cross the St. Paul track just before he heard the whistle of the through passenger on the St. Paul road. The latter was behind time, running rapidly on wet rails, and down grade. Suspecting that it would be impossible to stop the train, the operator, to prevent the St. Paul from dashing into the Northwestern, which would have resulted in great loss of life, deliberately derailed the St. Paul train. The engine and several cars bumped over the ties, and the locomotive stopped within a few feet of the other train, but nobody was hurt. One track was blocked for several hours.

Old Kaskaskia Under Water.

By another peculiar shift in the current of the Mississippi river within the last few days every remaining trace of the village of old Kaskaskia has been swept into the waters, which now flow directly over the spot where was once located the first white settlement west of the Alleghany mountains, and the first capital of the State of Illinois. The old Pope house, the first brick structure built west of Ohio, in which the first session of the first Legislature of Illinois was held, was the last building to be washed into the water.

Thirty Die of Diphtheria.

Dr. C. S. Nelson, special inspector of the State Board of Health, and M. M. Hill, expert bacteriologist, sent to Rose Hill to make detailed examination of an alleged epidemic of diphtheria, made a report. There were 100 cases and thirty deaths; no quarantine, and the disease spreading rapidly. Tests of the blood of patients showed the germs of the disease to exist in the worst form. An animal inoculated died in a few hours. One doctor had pronounced a case simply tonsilitis. Rigid quarantine has been established.

Strange Death in a Shed.

Mystery surrounds the death of Louis Rindeman of Scales Mound. With the pallor of death in his face and his form writhing in agony he was found in a machine shed. It is believed that Rindeman was enticed to the shed by some parties, who, it is hinted, accomplished the murder by giving him doped whisky. In his attempt to inform his friends as to who gave him the drink he died, but enough, it is said, was spoken by him to cause the arrest of two parties. The victim was 60 years of age.

Tunnel Through a Jail Wall.

Six prisoners in the county jail at Kankakee escaped the other night about 6 o'clock. They tunneled through the east wall, finding the rotten stone an easy task. Although hundreds of people passed through the court house park at 6 o'clock the prisoners were screened by a large stand that had been erected against the wall for Congressman Cannon, who spoke later. The prisoners were William Gorman, who has twice set fire to the city jail; William Johnson, a convicted burglar; H. Regnier, convicted of robbery; George Boddy, convicted of burglary; Robert Casey and Ed Cunningham, alleged burglars.

Comes Near Being Lynched.

Brooklyn came near being the scene of a lynching on a recent night. Horace Lauders, a negro desperado, went to the house of Agnes Hamilton, a colored girl, and because she refused to go to an entertainment with him shot and killed her. Had it not been for the fact that he escaped through the rain and darkness to Metropolis he would have been lynched by the indignant citizens of Brooklyn. He begged the jailer to lock him up quick, as he feared a mob would come to lynch him.

Brief State Happenings.

Isaac Thompson, 104, Lee, is dead.

The employes of the broom factories of Roseboom & Co. and C. D. Gasaway, at Mattoon walked out because the employers refused to recognize the recently organized union.

Edwardsville has wiped out a debt of $204,000 contracted in the early '60s. It was in bonds given as bonus to two railroads, the Madison County and the Decatur and East St. Louis, now parts of the Wabash system.

The Burlington Railroad is building an immense reservoir near Galesburg, utilizing what is known as Tall George.

Son of H. W. Baker, kidnaped from Peoria six years ago, has been found at Thomas, W. Va. He was taken by gypsies.

Mobile and Ohio train collided with extra train No. 183, at Wheaton, internally injuring Engineer Thorpe and Fireman Frey.

Mrs. A. Langley of Harvey was killed by an Illinois Central train while standing close to the tracks on the station platform. She was 60 years old.

A 1,100-pound hog was recently exhibited at Rushville.

Work has begun on Monmouth's new postoffice building.

A Champaign gardener lost 12,000 head of cabbage by rot.

Deposits in Monmouth's three banks aggregate over $1,118,800.

Urbana's new electric light and power plant is almost completed.

The tent meetings conducted by two evangelists at Canton resulted in about 150 conversions.

James Butcher and Benjamin Hutton, neighbors, both suffering from religious mania, were adjudged insane at Pana.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Quincy already has $8,000 on hand for the labor temple it is proposed to build there.

The dead body of an unknown man was found on the Nickel Plate tracks at Thomaston. The body was literally cut to pieces. The victim was about 40 years old.

Lottie Cannon was found in the hallway of a building at Tuscola dying from laudanum poisoning. She was despondent because her lover, Oscar Hill, had forsaken her.

Dr. Stoker, superintendent of the Illinois Southern hospital at Anna, has resigned to accept the superintendency of the Southern Indiana hospital for the insane, at Evansville.

Susan A. Poor of Pana has been granted a divorce from W. H. Poor on the grounds of cruelty and incompatibility. They are each 76 years old and celebrated their golden wedding last May.

Dr. R. S. Bennett of Litchfield has been appointed superintendent of Illinois southern hospital for the insane to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. W. A. Stoker and has assumed his duties.

The body of James McDuff, an aged citizen of Peoria, was found dead on the street near his home. There were scratches on the face and the nose was broken, but death is not believed to have come through foul play.

A hand car carrying four men from Braceville was struck by a Chicago and Alton passenger train at Godley. Robert Hamill was thrown ten feet against a telegraph pole. His skull was fractured and he received fatal injuries.

Arthur Murmaugh, whose mother lives at Springfield, died at the State hospital in Rock Springs, Wyo., from a shock following the amputation of one leg and part of the other foot. He fell from a box car, the wheels crushing his limbs.

Miss Ella Duncan dropped five grains of strychnine into her cup of coffee as she was eating breakfast at the home of J. W. Edington in Granite City, drank the contents of the cup and died within a few minutes. She said her parents had treated her cruelly. She was 19 years of age.

The young son of Edward Palmer, superintendent of carriers of the Peoria postoffice, died the other night, and the mother will probably not survive, as result of a terrible accident. They were seated near a cook stove, when an older son brought a can of gasoline from the grocery. The gasoline was running over, and it ignited, setting fire to the clothes of Mrs. Palmer, and before the flames could be extinguished both were terribly burned.

The marriage of William H. Bauer to Miss Carrie Ernst has caused a rupture in the Alton Bachelor Club, and that organization has collected the $25 fine which is imposed upon members by the by-laws for violation of the contract to remain in single blessedness. This fine is paid into the treasury and kept in bank for the one who remains unmarried until all other members have chosen a wife or died. Mr. Bauer is the second to fracture the rules. He is a widely known business man and deputy coroner of Madison County.

In the survey corps engaged in construction work for the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company at Lebanon, working for $1.50 a day, is a reputed millionaire or multi-millionaire. He is Bertram Bell of New York City, the son of a wealthy capitalist of New York who recently died, leaving a large fortune, variously reported from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, to his son, who left the luxuries of his metropolitan home and came out west to enter the surveying corps just to learn the business. Young Bell is highly educated, having graduated at Harvard last year. He is quite eccentric personally, one of his remarkable customs being to wear no hat save in weather of extreme heat or cold. He is about 24 years of age.

A double tragedy occurred at the home of James Sorrel, a well-known farmer, living about ten miles north of Murphysboro. As a result, his son Samuel is dead and Mrs. Samuel Sorrel is fatally wounded. Young Sorrel and his wife had separated a few days before, after a troubled married life of a year. She returned to the house, accompanied by an officer, and asked to get some personal effects which belonged to her. Sorrel told her she could not have them, and, pulling a revolver from his pocket, he shot her. The ball entered her body just below the heart. The officer then started to arrest Sorrel. The young man, however, turned the gun upon himself, saying: "I have killed Ella and I won't hang or go to the penitentiary." At the same time he fired, killing himself instantly.

Harry Edmonds, 9 years old, who lives with his parents seven miles south of Edwardsville, fell between two freight cars of a moving Big Four train and after fourteen cars had passed over him he emerged unhurt. Harry's mother witnessed the accident. When the boy staggered to his feet, brushed the dust off his clothes and ran to his mother she could not believe he was uninjured, nor did she become convinced until a doctor had made an examination and pronounced the lad sound in every particular.

Armour & Co. of Chicago will erect an immense icehouse at Round Lake this fall, to cost, so report says, $500,000. Already the grading of the site on the south bank of the lake has been completed.

The double wedding of Fred Paul of Carlinville and Miss Adaline M. Link of Chicago and Albert Paul of Carlinville and Miss Helena Link of Chicago was a great surprise to their friends. Albert Paul is the proprietor of a large grocery and farm implement store, and Fred is the owner of a grocery and meat market.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

CONGRESS.

BECAUSE the national tickets are all-absorbing, the politicians declare that the congressional canvass is not getting the attention it deserves. The Republicans have fifty-three members in the Senate to twenty-six for the Democracy. The balance are divided between Populists, silver men and independents. In the House of Representatives, as now constituted, the Republicans lead the Democrats by twenty-two. In the previous Congress the former had ninety-two majority. This loss of seventy members in two years was a notice that the minority would strive energetically for the control of the popular law-making body. In the New York delegation alone the Democracy gained thirteen members, while in Pennsylvania they gained seven. This turnabout has set both parties to work as becomes the importance of the prize. Districts where the victor won by a narrow margin are being fought over as if the control of the lower house depended upon the result of that particular division. In some of the contests great bitterness grows out of the struggle for this place. Until the returns are in it will be difficult to say which party will dominate the House of Representatives in the Fifty-seventh Congress.



DAVID B. HENDERSON.
Present Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLASSIFYING THE VOTERS.

According to no less an experienced political authority than Senator Hoar of Massachusetts all the voters in the United States may at this time be divided into four general classes. The first two grand divisions include all those partisans whose minds are already made up so that nothing can change them. In the first of these divisions he puts those men who by birth, education and choice are so firmly allied to either the Republican or Democratic party that no argument is strong enough to move them. In the second division are grouped all the varied classes who are as firmly attached to some one of the many parties of one idea as the members of the first division are to the organization to which they give allegiance. This division, he says, includes the radical Socialists and Populists. There remain two general divisions into which the remaining voters may be divided. One of them includes the Democrats, who do not like Bryan or the present policy of his party. The other is made up of anti-imperialist Republicans. To these four classes Richard Croker would add as a distinct division the first voters, who are estimated to number this year nearly 1,200,000 and in whose hands Mr. Croker believes lies the decision of the election.



SENATOR HOAR.

HOW BANNERS ARE MADE.

Every available artist has been employed in painting portraits of the presidential and other candidates on the campaign banners, says a Chicago paper. These campaign artists work in three shifts and turn out completed banners at a rate which makes the price, ranging from $60 to $600, seem extravagant. The first division of artists works from photographs. They make an enlarged copy of the features of the subject and then cut out a stencil for the use of the second brigade. The men who handle the stencils are not required to have much artistic skill. After using the stencil on the canvas they roughly fill in the outlines of the face and also "rough in" the hair, cheeks and clothing. The third division of artists then takes hold and finishes up the work. They must be really skillful portrait artists, for on their labors depend the success of the portraits on the banner. The cheapest kind of campaign banners are the transparencies; next in price come the banners displayed on net, with two portraits, one for each side. Most costly of all are those which bear portraits painted on silk and mounted on heavy silk or plush velvet.



PAINTING A PORTRAIT BANNER.

Picked Up on the Political Battle Field

T. V. Powderly delivered two speeches before Republican meetings at Kokomo, Ind.

Eugene V. Debs has criticised Mayor Jones' attitude toward political questions.

Senator Beveridge talked at Rochester, Ind., and defended the administration's policies.

John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, spoke to 2,000 persons at Indianapolis.

Bourke Cockran made an address to Democrats at Topeka, Kan., a large crowd hearing him.

Congressman Charles P. Littlefield of Maine addressed a rally of Republicans at Green Bay, Wis.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large audience of Republicans in Chicago.

Bryan Democrats of Baltimore complain that they are boycotted by owners or lessors of buildings.

Charles R. Flint, "Father of Trusts," addressed the Illinois Manufacturers' Association the other day.

Eugene V. Debs formally opened the Social Democratic party's campaign in Indianapolis by an address.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke at Peoria to 15,000 people. He addressed an equally large crowd at Springfield.

Senator Wellington of Maryland addressed the Democrats at Ottawa, Ill., on the evils of imperialism.

Senator Hanna told the workmen at Pullman, Ill., that he believed ruin would follow the defeat of McKinley.

Preliminary canvass of Colorado indicates, so Republicans claim, that the State favors the Republican ticket.

The first day's registration in Cincinnati was the heaviest on record. More than half the total was recorded.

The factions of the Kentucky Legislature have been unable to agree on an election bill to replace the Goebel law.

The Prohibitionists of Texas have nominated a full State ticket, headed by H. G. Damon of Corsicana for Governor.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, addressed a crowd, limited because of rain, at Wooster, Ohio.

Senator Tillman spoke at Canton, Ill., on the question of imperialism. He made an address concerning the negro's right to the suffrage.

John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, spoke to a large crowd at Paris, Ill. This is his native town and he received an enthusiastic welcome.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin opened the Republican campaign at Canton, O.

Bourke Cockran, having recovered from his illness, continues his campaign tour.

The Mormon Church, through one of its apostles, has uttered a quasi-official announcement of its support of McKinley.

First day's registration in Chicago is apparently lighter than in 1896. Leaders expect full list of voters to number 400,000.

Baltimore's list of voters shows 86,072 whites and 10,186 colored, 14,002 more than the corresponding period last year.

The Kentucky Senate has passed a substitute bill, virtually returning to the law in force before the Goebel law was enacted.

While in Chicago Sunday Gov. Roosevelt spent part of the day with Mark Hanna, and was dined at the Chicago Club.

Democratic campaign managers have inaugurated the endless chain system to collect small coins from children to aid Bryan's candidacy.

In opening his speech at Meadville, Pa., ex-Senator M. S. Quay said: "You see before you the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania."

Senator Hanna is scheduled to make thirty-nine speeches during his tour of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

The Louisiana central committee of the People's party has issued an appeal to Populists to vote for the Republican national and congressional tickets.

Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University and member of first Philippine commission, addressed the students of Princeton on national issues.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has written a second letter to Mr. Bryan defending the President's course as to the Sultan of Sulu.

The locomotive of the Prohibition special jumped the track at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Woolley and others of the party were shaken up, but were not prevented from speaking.

Gov. Roosevelt was served at St. Louis with requisition papers from Texas for extradition of John D. Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler, charged with violating the anti-trust law.

Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, in a speech at Evanston, Ill., made a bitter attack on Mr. Bryan because of the latter's attack on President McKinley's agreement with the Sultan of Sulu.

NEW PERIL IN CHINA.

Washington Officials Fear Uprising in Yangtse Provinces.

Washington officials profess to be very much concerned over the critical condition of affairs in Southern China. They will not admit directly that they have advices confirming the press reports that an outbreak is imminent, but indicate that they have no reason to doubt that such is the case.

One of the most prominent of them said that unless the international situation assumed a more definite shape it would hardly be possible to prevent an uprising in the Yangtse provinces. He said that the viceroys of these provinces had succeeded against remarkable odds in holding the unruly element in check, but they could not do this much longer. In his opinion the initiation of peace negotiations was the easiest and surest way of stopping the agitation, for as long as the general Chinese question remained unsettled the empire would be perturbed.

The government is working zealously to bring about a settlement of the recent troubles, but practically no progress has been made. The severe winter of Northern China begins about Nov. 1, and if no arrangement between the powers to effect an amicable understanding is made before then, the present uncertain conditions must continue until spring, as during the winter Pekin will be almost entirely cut off from communication with the outside world.

Minister Conger, as his telegrams to the State Department show, is not satisfied with the action taken by the Emperor Kwang Hsu to placate the powers. He has indicated plainly to the department that the list of those Chinese named for trial on account of their participation in the Boxer troubles is not nearly complete, and this and other advices from him lead to the belief that he and his diplomatic colleagues in Pekin doubt the good faith of the imperial government in its dealings with the civilized nations.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS

The diplomatic situation in China has undergone a decided change. Germany has receded from its demand for the punishment of the leaders of the anti-foreign revolt and has submitted to the powers modified proposals, which have been accepted by all, including the United States and Great Britain. France, in turn, has submitted proposals to the powers which are as drastic, if not more so, than the ones originally submitted by Germany. Minister Delcasse proposes that the importation of munitions of war into China be prohibited; that the Chinese forts be razed; that Pekin be garrisoned by the allied troops, and that a line of communication between Pekin and the coast be permanently guarded by foreign troops. The United States has taken the lead in accepting these proposals, with distinct reservations. President McKinley states that the United States is not prepared to go to the length proposed by France, but that it will co-operate in any proposal having for its object the immediate opening of negotiations for final settlement between China and the powers. The withdrawal of the United States and Russian troops is well under way. On the other hand, Great Britain and Germany continue to land troops at Taku and forward them to the Chinese capital. It is evident that the diplomatic complications over the settlement of the Chinese question are only at their beginning.

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Thursday marked the completion of the first year of the Boer-British war. Contrary to general expectation, a proclamation of peace was not issued, but there were a number of developments during the week indicating Great Britain's belief that the war is practically over. Lord Roberts is to sail for home before Nov. 1. Fifty thousand men in the militia service are to be disbanded at once. The colonial troops in South Africa have been released from service and are going home. A police force of 12,000 men is being organized to preserve order in the Transvaal, and Baden-Powell, the resourceful defender of Mafeking, will, it is announced, be in command. In fact, preparations are being made to withdraw the bulk of the British army from South Africa. It is a significant fact that a great army has been massed at Komati Poort. There is no necessity for its presence there, and it can only be conjectured that the troops are held there in anticipation of early transfer to England or India. At the same time Komati Poort is on the frontier between Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal, and it is connected by rail with Delagoa Bay. If any emergency requires England could in a few hours move several brigades to Delagoa Bay for embarkation—say, to Hongkong, for service in China.

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English political circles are busy in the construction of a new cabinet. It is understood that all of the members of the present ministry have, as a matter of formality, placed their resignations in the hands of Lord Salisbury. Some changes are expected, as a matter of course. All talk, however, that Joseph Chamberlain will be advanced seems to be without substantial foundation. He has been picked out for the War Department, for the Treasury Department, and even for that most responsible post of all, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Chamberlain has disposed of all the talk by announcing over his own signature that he had no ambition to serve in any capacity other than as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Parliament will assemble on Nov. 1, and changes in the cabinet, if any, will hardly be announced before that date.

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The Spanish Cortez has been called to meet early in November. The most interesting feature of the work to be taken up by the Madrid Parliament will be the proposals for rebuilding the navy. The war with the United States deprived Spain of practically all her warships. The purpose of the government to rebuild the shattered navy is taken as evidence that not only will national pride do much for the restoration of Spain's prestige, but that public spirit has set about in earnest in rehabilitating industry and commerce.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York—Speculative interest this week has centered chiefly in the money market. Developments, however, have been less favorable to bull speculation. Call rates in New York have touched 4 per cent and time money also has been advanced. So far there has been no important disturbance of loans, but with the reserve of the banks steadily decreasing it is believed to be a question of only a short time when speculative borrowers will find the supply of funds available for their purposes considerably reduced. Sterling exchange has been weak, and in ordinary circumstances substantial relief for the home money market through gold imports might be expected. A few small importations of gold have in fact been made, but leading bankers express the opinion that the chances are greatly against any important flow of gold this way. Conditions in all of the leading European countries are such that the banks there may be expected to do their utmost to prevent any loss of their yellow metal holdings. The Bank of England and the Bank of France both have advanced the price of American coin to the highest point seen in several years, and in case this does not stop the movement of gold this way it is probable the discount rates will be raised. Weather conditions have been more favorable to general business, but aside from this there has been no new feature. From nearly all sections come reports of a satisfactory movement of trade. The coal strike is still on, but its effect on the situation as a whole is scarcely noticeable.

Chicago—Speculation in wheat during the week rather favored those who base their operations upon the theory of enough having been produced in the world this season to provide for all requirements, without the necessity of higher prices to correct any tendency toward its too extravagant consumption. Current prices appear high enough to encourage the delivery of sufficient supplies, which have been forthcoming to an extent that maintains intact a heavy quantity in commercial hands. The cost of carrying has to be borne by the speculators; the burdensome character of such a tax—on a fairly well-balanced situation—has told somewhat to the disadvantage of those who have it all to pay should prices remain stationary, to say nothing of the loss that would be entailed by a decline. There has been a good shipping demand, but naturally it has been chiefly for that grade of wheat which has been the most abundant, as well as the cheapest of the season's production. Government report on the condition of corn upset the calculations of those who expected some improvement since Sept. 1, the contrary having been the case according to the revelations of the agricultural bureau's report. Considerable corn having been bought on a belief in the existence of some such state of affairs, confirmation gave to the buyers the courage of conviction, and correspondingly depressed those who had sold short in anticipation of a different result. The price in consequence was Friday afternoon about 1 cent a bushel higher than at the close of the previous week. October pork was firmly maintained all week, but the price was not advanced. Other hog products, and even pork for delivery beyond the current month, tended moderately downward; whether the result of an effort to injuriously affect the October pork corner or as the natural consequence of liberal receipts of hogs cannot be positively asserted.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

Corbett has returned from Europe, made up with his wife and vows that he will make it hot for those who were responsible for causing the unpleasant notoriety into which he has been dragged of late.

Tod Sloane, the famous young American jockey, has been engaged by the Prince of Wales to ride his horses next year. This is an acknowledgment of the superiority of American riders in England and it is probable that many other horse owners will follow the prince's lead.

The decline of baseball from the position of the leading American sport, which it once occupied, has been very marked in the last few years. Various reasons have been assigned for its decadence, and many efforts have been made by those financially interested to bring back its old-time popularity. These have been but slightly successful, because the causes of its decline are natural ones, arising from the development and enlargement of the field of sports in America, and it is doubtful if baseball, great a game as it is, will ever again regain the hold it once had.

The rowdyism which disgraced the closing days of the league race recalls the following story: Pat Tebeau always encouraged his men to get after the umpire, and this once got Chief Zimmer into trouble. Zimmer, who is now president of the Ball Players' Union, is a big, good-hearted, quiet fellow, but Pat kept at him to make a kick until one day at Cleveland Zimmer took a run at Tim Hurst, howling a protest as he came. Hurst braced himself and, when Zimmer got close enough, he cut loose and kicked the chief on the shins as hard as he could. Zimmer stopped in astonishment and Hurst said: "If you don't like it, give it back to Pat."

It is whispered around in pugilistic circles that Kansas City is making up its mind to receive the fighters with open arms, and in consequence there is much joy. The city is said to be fight crazy, and in the intervals that the game has been allowed the gate receipts compare favorably with Chicago and other important pugilistic centers.

Cresceus is certainly a wonder. He made a new world's record for trotting stallions on Glenville track at Cleveland, Ohio, going the mile in 2:04, beating his own previous record by three-quarters of a second.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....RICHARD YATES
For Lieutenant Governor.....W.A. NORTHCOTT
For Secretary of State.....J. A. ROSE
For State Treasurer.....M. O. WILLIAMSON
For State Auditor.....JAS. A. M'CULLOUGH
For Attorney General.....H. J. HAMLIN
For University Trustees { MRS. CARRIE T. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER M'LEAN S. A. BULLARD

Congressional.

Member of Congress—7th Congres'l District,
HON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS,
Of Evanston.

For Member State Board of Equalization,
JAMES J. McCOMB,
Of Chicago—14th Ward.

Legislative.

For State Senator—Eighth District,
HON. D. A. FULLER,
Of Boone County.

For Representatives—Eighth District,
HON. GEORGE R. LYON,
Of Lake County.

HON. E. D. SHURTLEFF,
Of McHenry County.

County.

For Circuit Clerk,
L. O. BROCKWAY.

For States Attorney,
S. D. TALCOTT.

For Coroner,
J. D. TAYLOR.

For Surveyor,
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

Some able democrats do not seem to know that anthracite case in on the free list.

Senator Hanna doesn't care how much they criticise his language as long as they can't knock out his facts.

How consistent the Bryanites are. They disfranchise negroes in the south and ask for their votes in other sections.

Democrats in West Virginia are now kind enough to admit that the chances favor republican success in the state.

The ridiculousness of the claims now being made by the Bryanite managers shows that they see defeat ahead of them.

Although Bryan betters can now get odds of 8 to 1, they are not falling over each other in their eagerness to put up their money.

Jules Verne, who is announced to be working on a new book of improbabilities, might get some valuable ideas by conferring with the Bryan campaign managers.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he didn't buy American pork to corner the market, but to fill big orders. Can it be possible that the Kaiser has taken this roundabout way of getting our pork?

Judging from the new industrial enterprises projected in the south the capitalists of that section are confident of the re-election of President McKinley and continued prosperity.

Carl Schurz has actually offered to resign an office—president of the National Civil Service Reform association. The office carries no salary, which may account for Carl's willingness to give it up.

Boss Croker is already colonizing New York city with illegal voters. Evidence to that effect is in the hands of the state authorities. Justice may give some democrats striped suits instead of the electorial votes of New York

The warmer the campaign gets the thinner the cloak over Bryan's demagogism becomes. He will be announcing himself an out and out socialist and anarchist before election day, if he isn't more guarded in his language.

The antis in the English parliamentary elections got a licking that should serve as an advance notice to the antis of this country of what they will get next month. The country which produces a majority of *voters in favor of dishonoring its flag* is about ready to go out of business as an independent power.

Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, who owns Monticello, the Virginia home of Jefferson, and who thought he was a candidate for democratic leader of the house, could not get a renomination to congress from Tammany Hall. Another case of incipient greatness nipped in the bud by a Croker frost.

Even if Boss Croker can produce the 100,000 majority he claimes in Tammany-ridden New York city, which no republican believes, it will do Bryan no good, as the republicans will get a much larger majority than that in the state, outside of the city.

The devil masquerading as a monk isn't in it with Boss Croker's declarantion concerning the war against vice in New York city—"I am heart and soul with this movement." Everybody who knows anything about the government of the city of New York, under Tammany, knows that Croker could close every dive in the town in 24 hours, if he wanted to.

A WONDERFUL RADIUM.

A New Light Discovered by Mme. Sklowdowska Currie, of the Municipal School of Physics in Paris.

Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, D. C., is in receipt of a wonderful little piece of what the inventor has termed "radium," that has sent a *thrill of wonder through every scientist* in the land. The specimen was received incased in a small box made of lead, accompanied by instructions for the professor to open it in the dark. This was done. A number of the principal officers of the institution repaired to the photograph "dark room," and the wonderful substance, no bigger than a silver dollar, was taken from its bed and before those present could realize what had occurred the room was lit up as completely as though the full rays of the sun had penetrated the place. The substance emitted a clear greenish glow, and the features of every one were clearly outlined. There was a natural hesitancy on the part of those present to touch the thing, but investigation soon proved that the source of this wonderful light was cool and solid, and that it could be handled with ease.

What is this wonderful substance? It is a discovery made by a woman, Mme. Sklowdowska Currie, of the Municipal School of Physics in Paris, and if what is claimed for it is true it is the light of the future—the dream of alchemists—in short, a lamp that will burn forever, consuming neither oil nor wick, is devoid of heat and requires no attention. Madame Currie was awarded 4,000 francs, and had her name enrolled on the books of the French Academy of Sciences for this discovery, which is regarded as one of the most stupendous of the age, upsetting as it does all hitherto accepted theories of heat, light and physical energy, and opens up fields of knowledge heretofore regarded as beyond the scope of man. This light, it is claimed, will not only be very cheap when first installed, but after that there will be absolutely no expense in maintaining it, even though left to itself for centuries. Night after night for an indefinite period it will throw out its brilliant rays, and at the end of untold years the illumination will be as great as at first. No underground or overhead wires, no dynamoes nor gas retorts, nothing but a little disk of greenish stone, place this in the wall or in the ceiling and rooms will be lighted as long as the house stands.

The origin of light as accepted by the layman is that it is merely the demonstration of energy produced by the destruction, combustion or consumption of certain substances like coal, oil or gas. Heat is produced by the destraction of burning coal. This, transformed into motion by the steam engine and the dynamo, results in elictricity for arc and incandescent lights. In short, no artificial light has ever been made for man's use that has not been the result of some material that was consumed in order to make it. A feeble light without heat is obtained from phosphorescence, but even this owes its origin to the slow consumption of the substance that produces it. To produce light without the expenditure of some sort of energy has been looked upon heretofore as an idle dream, but the discovery of the wonderful properties of the X-ray caused the scientists to put on his thinking cap. The X-ray discovery proved that there was more than one form of radiant energy, although all of them have the same qualities in certain directions, yet entirely different in others. Thus, with the powerful rays of the sun were unable to penetrate a thin piece of card board, the X-ray, which could hardly be seen, was able to go through wood and metal. This fact contradicted the universally accepted theory that the power of light was due in all cases to the material consumed. Experiments along this line soon convinced *scientific students that uranium possessed* remarkable qualities—that it has the power of absorbing light and emitting it afterwards. It was then discovered on experimenting with salts of the metal that it would produce substances having properties similar to the X-rays, and that while they could not be seen by the human eye they yet had the power of "fogging" a photographic plate when brought in contact with it.

Different investigatiors produced different forms of these rays, but all failed of producing anything more than a laboratory experiment. There was energy, but unaccompanied by luminosity, and all the experiments were useless, so far as the *commercial world was concerned. Then* Madame Currie began her work where the others left off. She reasoned that the wonderful properties manifested by different substances obtained from uranium were not due to any real power in the metal itself, but to some substance which is held in a state of nonactivity. Working on this theory she began her work with a substance known as "pitchblend," which is uranite, chemically considered, and which is simply the refuse from the factories where various uranium products are made. She first discovered a substance similar to bismuth, but several thousand times more powerful than the uranium salt from which it was obtained. The presence of this metal in combination with uranium was, up to this time, unsuspected, and the discovery was regarded as an important one. About three months ago the efforts of the talented lady scientist were crowned with success along the lines laid down by herself. By using different salts in combination with the bismuth she produced a substance with some of the properties of barium, which, after being heated, had the power of emitting visible rays of light. This is the substance which she has named "radium," and which promises to revolutionize the system of house lighting.

After she had obtained the long-sought-for substance, Mme. Currie set herself about measuring its power, and found that there was no need for the fine instruments which she had prepared for this purpose, as the light was strong enough to be measured by ordinary methods. A negative of ordinary density was placed in a frame in front of a fast photograph plate. She found, after repeated trials, that she was able to obtain a strong impression in about fifteen minutes—the slide produced was perfect—just as good as could be produced by daylight. A duplication of the plate showed that another could be produced in exactly the same time, which demonstfated that the power of the light was unchanged. At the end of two weeks, during which time the precious substance had been subjected to all sorts of conditions, still another test was made, with the same results, thus proving the stability of the power of the new light. The first piece of radium being produced, Mme. Currie argued that *some accident might have been responsible* for it, instead of scientific manipulation, but investigation proved conclusively that the results were sound—that radium could be produced at will. Tests were then made to show the exact nature of the material. Pieces were dropped into gunpowder, and, while a glow spread through the inflamable material, no explosion took place. There was no heat and no fire—merely light. Everything was tried that was at all likely to start combustion, but all failed.

The only thing that would destroy the luminosity of radium was boiling water, in which it must be kept for an hour. On taking it from the water it resembles green quartz—cold and dead. On heating it again, however, to the point of incandescence, it regained its luminosity with the same powers as before. It was then that several pieces of radium were manufactured and sent to scientists throughout the world and this is how Professor Langley came to receive the queer little thing done up in a leaden box.

Recently Prof. Bach of Berlin, a noted scientist, has made tests of the light, with a view of establishing its claims to permanency, and was unable to discover any waste of material, whatever. He gave it as his opinion that it would require the lapse of 1,000,000 years or more to destroy the luminosity of a piece of this radium no bigger than a quarter of an inch square. When it came to explaining the reason for the light's existence, however, he was dumb.

Even as the discovery stands today, it is one of the most useful on record, as small pieces may be used to illuminate dwellings, public buildings and theaters, with the absolute certainty that there would result no flame from their extinguishment, as sometimes happens from the use of ordinary means of lighting, and that the expense of maintaining them would be absolutely nothing.

In its present state of development there are many uses for this magic substance, yet without doubt it has been left to a talented member of the fair sex, whose work along this line exceeds all others, to benefit the world by one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

Price of Milk Goes Up.

Twenty-one directors of the Milk Shippers' union gathered Monday morning in the rooms of the Milk Shippers' association on third floor at 92 La Salle street and half an hour after the session convened the price of milk which will effect every dealer, housewife and consumer in all parts of the state was increased.

The directors came from each line of railroad entering Chicago. B. G. Richmond is president of the union, which is composed entirely of milk producers, and *he presided at the meeting. After some* discussion by the members as to the increased rates a price was set upon the milk production for the next six months commencing Nov. 1 as follows:

For November and December, $1.15 for an eight-gallon can.

For January and February, $1.10 for eight-gallon can.

For March, 95 cents for eight-gallon can.

For April, 90 cents per can.

This increase from the wholesaler to the retail milk dealer will have the effect of increasing the price of milk to housewives from 5 to 7 cents a quart, or at a rate of fifteen quart tickets for $1.

Mr. McVean, one of the delegates to the convention, said: "The advance in the price of milk is made necessary by the increased price of feed stuffs necessary for the milk production. The large increase in price of farm labor and high prices paid for dairy cows are also reasons for the increase."

This was the only business that came before the delegates at their meeting. The present price for an eight-gallon can is 95 cents.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Lewis Tyrrell, deceased: All persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Tyrrell, *deceased, are hereby notified and requested to* attend and present such claims to the County Court of Lake county, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court to be held in the county court room in the city of Waukegan, in said Lake county, on the first Monday of December, 1900, being the 3d day thereof.

ALBERT H. TYRRELL,
Administrator.

Dated Sept. 26, 1900.
5w6

Garden Vegetables.

I am prepared to supply onions to all at 50 cents per bushes. Also squash and cabbage for sale. Leave orders at Webb Bros., Antioch, Laks Villa stores and F. D. Battershall, Grayslake, or address F. W. Taylor, Grayslake, Ill. 4w4

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received *from sufferers cured.* In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Races at Antioch.

The race meeting given by Charles Sibley and held at the Antioch Driving Park association track, Oct. 11, was a grand success. The day was an ideal one for this time of the year and the attendance was the largest ever had at any meeting. The races were first class in every particular, and were trotted or paced for blood, and a new feature being the introduction of the Antioch band which added to the pleasure and entertainment of the meeting. The Kenosha gentlemen again went home victorious and captured first and second money in the 2:30 trot or pace. In the 2:08 pace Q. R. Z. lowered the track record to 2:15¼. In the three-year-old colt race Frank F. won first money and Birtie Robin second, with Charley R, a close second in every heat. Credit is due Mr. Sibley and all that added to the pleasure of the afternoon. Following is the score:

2:30 Class, Trot or Pace.

Proudy, H. H. Timme	2	2	1	1	1
Young Marvin, J. T. Hernsheim	1	3	3	2	2
Morgan Chief, D. Nellis	3	1	2	3	3
Spot, Peterson Bros.	4	dr			
Time	2:39¼	2:35½	2:36	2:31	2:33¼

2:08 Pace.

Roy the Kid, J. Schoonhaver	3	2	1	3
Miss Nutcall, Geo. Cropper	2	3	3	2
Q. R. Z., S. J. Lewis	1	1	2	1
Time	2:15½	2:17¼	2:22	2:19¼

3-year-old Trot or Pace.

Birtie Robin, H. Herman	1	3	2
Gypsie Queen, G. Thayer	4	4	4
Charley R, Fred Thorn	3	2	3
Frank F, C. Sibley	2	1	1
Time	3:09	3:10	2:59¼

ANTIOCH SCHOOL REPORT

For the Month Ending Oct. 5, 1900.

	High School	Grammar Room	Inter-Mediate	Primary
No. days taught	20	20	20	20
" ½ days attendance	1458	1069	1866	1558
" ½ days absence	142	71	54	242
" boys enrolled	17	16	23	18
" girls enrolled	23	12	20	27
Average daily attend'ce	37	26	47	39
Cases of tardiness	6	0	11	4
Cases of truancy	0	0	2	0
Tuition pupils	7	0	2	4

SUMMARY.

No. days taught	20
Whole number days attendance	2970
Whole number enrollment	161
Average daily attendance	148½
Cases of tardiness	21
Cases of truancy	2
Tuition pupils	16

Truant { Henry Dolenburg, Herman Hogge.

C. M. MANLEY, Principal.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of Philadelphia, when Dr. King's New Discovery cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. She says: "After all other remedies and doctors failed it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed to cure all troubles of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at all drug stores.

Willie—"Mamma, I dreamed last night that papa gave me a bicycle for my birthday, and you gave me a watch."

Mamma—"But, Willie, you know dreams go by contraries."

"Willie—"Then you will give me the bicycle and papa the watch?"

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident is narrated by John Oliver of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to use Electric Bitters; to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c, guaranteed, at all drug stores.

The Game of Whist.

A neat booklet issued by the Wisconsin Central railroad, fully giving all the laws governing the game of Whist and Duplicate Whist, as well as other valuable information can be obtained by addressing Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. 5w11

The Linens Are Here

Fresh from the "auld sod," bringing with them that beauty and finish that only the deft fingers of an Irish lassie can produce

The importation includes— — —

Damask Linens—By the yard—both bleached and half bleached.

Damask Table Cloth Patterns—2x2 1-2, 2x3.

Napkins—most to match Cloths and Patterns. Some are odd.

Lunch Cloths—some linen embroidered. some with drawn work.

Towels—the genuine satin finish Irish huck.

Handkerchiefs—a great assortment of all linen goods

Selected and purchased by our Mr. Chas. R. Lyon, in Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1900, from the largest manufacturers of linen in the world.....The largest and finest display of linen goods ever offered in this city.....WE INVITE INSPECTION.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

G. R. LYON & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

The undersigned will sell at auction, on the Lemuel Edwards farm, at Rollins, at 10 o'clock, Thursday, Oct. 25, 32 choice cows, new milkers and springers, Durham bull two years old, 1 Devon bull calf, Durham bull calf, 8 two-year-old heifers and 10 yearlings, 5 good work horses, 3 large brood sows, 33 shoats, 1 new Champion binder, new Champion mower, Wood binder, Wood mower, sulky corn cultivator, 2 walking cultivators, 2 harrows nearly new, lumber wagon, set of 4-inch trucks, sod plow nearly new, 1 walking stubble plow, Buckeye sulky plow, good seeder, two-horse tred power, Hero grinding mill, feed cutter, buzz saw, Rock Island hay loader, roller, pulverizer, 1 single buggy, milk cart, 30 shipping cans, stone-boat, 2 new hay racks, set driving harness, 3 sets work harness, 2 set bob sleighs, hay carrier, ropes and pullies, 20 tons millet, 8 tons hay in barn, 30 acres corn in shock, 8 acres corn near Lake Villa. Free lunch at noon.

Terms—All sums of $10.00 and under, cash; all sums over $10.00 a credit of 12 months will be given on good approved notes with interest at 6 per cent.

WALTER WHITE, Auctioneer. WM. C. CREMIN.

The undersigned having quit farming, will sell at auction, on the L. A. Burge farm, 1¼ miles east of the Rollins platform, and 1½ miles north of Grayslake, Monday, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, 50 *choice cows, part new milkers and springers,* 10 2-year-old heifers, 1 two year-old bull, 10 yearling heifers, 10 calves, 10 horses, 30 hogs, 100 chickens, 18 turkeys, 3 sets double harness, 2 sets single harness, 2 truck wagons, 1 lumber wagon, milk wagon, top buggy, self-binder, 2 seeders, corn harvester, 2 sulky cultivators, walking corn plow, Deering mower and hay rake, blacksmith forge, 2 sets bob sleighs, double wagon box, 2 hay racks, 50 milk cans, 2 set drags, 2 walking plows, Hapgood sulky plow, grind stone, 3 cook stoves, 2 heaters, 2 extension tables, 3 bed room sets, 2 rockers, 2 carpets, 20 yards new matting, new set china dishes, 1 tank heater, 55 acres corn in shock, 1900 bushels oats, 15 tons tame hay, washing machine, spades, forks. Free lunch at noon.

Terms—All sums of $10.00 and under, cash; on all sums over $10.00 a credit of 12 months will be given on good approved bankable notes, with interest at 6 per cent. Property to be settled for before removal. THOMAS STRONG.

WALTER WHITE, Auctioneer.

The undersigned having retired from farming will sell at auction on his farm, three miles northwest of Millburn and four and one-half miles south-east of Antioch, Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock, span work horses, 1 gray mare and suckling colt coach bred, 6 cows, yearling heifer, 7 calves, 84 ewes, 82 lambs, 2 brood sows, 9 pigs, some chickens, old corn in crib, small hog rack, 2 sod and 2 stubble plows, 2 sets harrows, riding cultivator, walking cultivator, corn marker, corn sheller, 2 sets dump planks, 2 horse rakes, lumber wagon, low wheel truck wagon, top buggy, open buggy, seeder, Deering mower nearly new, Champion mower, McCormick binder, sod cutter, set of bob sleighs, set harness, single harness, good table for shearing sheep upon, cauldron kettle.

Terms—All sums of $10.00 and under, cash; on all sums over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on good approved notes with interest at 5 per cent.

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College President—"No, we cannot open the fall term yet."

Visitor—"But why?"

President—"The students have not yet decided upon the college yells."

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"What must a person do to have a monument erected to his memory in Westminster abbey?" asked a visitor to London.

"Die," *was the Englishman's reply.*

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10 bars of Lenox Soap for	.25
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A blend of Sun- --Dried Japan.

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It makes muscle by making health. It makes health by curing the diseases which undermine the strength. The starting place of physical deterioration and weakness is generally the stomach. The "Discovery" positively cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Take "Golden Medical Discovery" and you'll get well and strong.

"I wish to express my thanks to you for your wonderful medicine," writes Mr. Geo. Logan Dogget, of Piedmont, Greenville Co. S. C., Box 167. "I was almost past work suffering so much from chronic catarrh and indigestion. Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' was recommended. I used it for three months, and was completely cured of indigestion and greatly relieved of catarrh."



Most democrats express the belief that Kern, their candidate for governor of Indiana, will lead Bryan. Kern's defeat is practically certain. Put the two things together and you will see what show Bryan has to carry Indiana.

Do not get scared if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of food; that is why it cures all cases of indigestion and stomach trouble after everything else has failed. It may be taken in all conditions and cannot help but do you good. W. T. Hill.

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The NEWS office has just received a new stock of Ayling Brothers Jet Black Ink, non-corrosive and absolutely chemical proof Try a bottle and if you don't agree with us in saying that it is the best ink you ever used we will cheerfully refund you your money. Only 5 cents per bottle. 11

Mollie—"You have nothing to look forward to."

"Chollie—"Yes, I have. I have a wealthy aunt who believes in Christian science.

The best method of clensing the liver is the use of the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Easy to take. Never gripe. W. T. Hill.

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are increasing in value from year to year. Railroads are the great civilizers, for they give the settler as well as the manufacturer equal opportunity to work in undeveloped fields, thereby rapidly settling the country and brings forth its undiscovered riches. Northern Wisconsin is rich in iron ore, clay, kaolin, marl, timber and fine farm lands. It has made many a settler independent and added to the wealth of manufacturers who have sought this territory. Opportunities have not passed, as there is still a generous supply of land which can be obtained at low figures and on easy terms.

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He—"Do you think you could learn to love me?"

She—"I might. I learned to like olives.'

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was one of the first roads to penetrate the vast Northern Wisconsin Wilderness which stretches across the state from east to west. It, also, has developed from year to year and today offers the best of transportion facilities, enabling all to ship the products of that section to any market in the world. Illustrated pamphlets can be obtained by addressing W. H. Killen, Land and Industrial Commissioner, Geo. T. Jarvis, Gen. Mgr.; Burton Johnson, G. F. A. or Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Colby & Abbot Bldg, Milwaukee, Wis.

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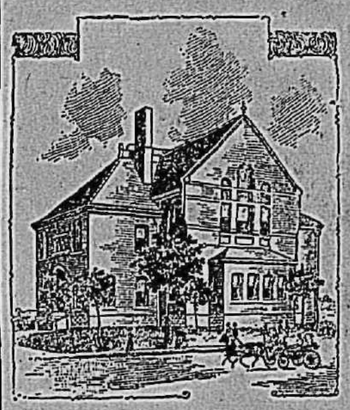
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Secret Societies.

RISING SUN Lodge No. 115 A. F. & A. M. hold regular communications Monday evening on or before full moon. S.C. Litwilder W. M. J. J. Longabaugh, Sec'y.

SOROSIS Chapter No. 329 Order Eastern Star meet first and third Tuesday evenings. Mrs. Carrie Higley, W. M. Mrs. Sadie Mead, Sec.

GRAYSLAKE Camp No. 1941 M. W. A. meet second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. J. Murrie, V. C. John Christian, Clerk.

COURT OF HONOR No. 164 meeting 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month, E. L. Rose, W. C. Mrs. V. Burge, Rec.

MIZPAH Camp No. 286 R. N. A. meet second and fourth Tuesday evenings each month, Mrs. Viola Kapple, Oracle, Mrs. Mary G. Morrill, Rec.

CONGREGATIONAL Church Sunday services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings. Y. P. S. C. E. meet Sunday evenings at 6:45 p. m. Juniors meet Sunday 3 p. m. Sabbath School 11:30 a. m. Rev. Stevens, Pastor.

W. C. T. U. meetings every alternate Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. Mrs. E. Adams, Pres. Mrs. Florence Lusk, Rec. Sec.

ROCKEFELLER Lodge No. 815 I. O. O. F. meetings 2nd and 4th Thursdays. W. Doolittle, N. G. A. McMillen, Sec'y.

GRAYSLAKE Lodge M. W. W. No. 182 meetings 2nd and 4th Friday. E. Moore, W. M. P. A Robinson. Sec'y

Grayslake Local.

J. Washburn intends building a tenement house in the near future.

C. Thair and family, of Waukegan, visited his parents here on Sunday.

Arrange to attend the C. E. convention to be held here Saturday, Oct. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson are boarding with Mrs. A. W. Harvey for the winter.

Ben Hendee, of Summiner, Iowa, is visiting his mother and other relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey visited C. Edwards and family at Russell over Sunday.

W. Emmons has bought the house and lot near the lake of Mrs. Mary Bard, nee Parmer.

Mrs. Bullwinkle and daughter Aggie, of Chicago, are spending a few days at their summer home at Druce lake.

The democratic rally in the hall Monday night was largely attended, also the republican rally held a few nights ago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sherman, Gerdena and Louis Sherman and Miss Maud Butterfield, of Libertyville, spent Sunday at E. J. Higley's.

Be sure and attend the chicken pie supper in the M. W. A. hall this Friday evening. Served from 5 to 9 p. m. Supper 25 cents, children 15c.

Miss Esty, of St. Paul, Minn., is trimmer in the millinery department at F. Keubker's store, and Miss Ella Lester, of Janesville, Wis., in F. Battershall's store.

W. Smith has rented his farm and we are in hopes they will soon be residents of this place. There has been such a demand for houses that many families wishing to come here have been unable to get living rooms.

No other pills can equal DeWitt's Little Early Risers for promptness, certainty and efficiency. W. T. Hill.

FOX LAKE, ILL.

Robert Tweed is a Fox Lake visitor this week.

Mrs. F. Cribb was a Fox Lake visitor Tuesday.

A. Tweed and nephew start for Nebraska immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Atwell were Chicago visitors recently.

E. Snyder and wife were Grayslake visitors Wednesday.

W. H. Strang of Fox Lake station was on our streets Thursday.

Men are busy now graveling the roads. A much needed improvement.

T. R. Craine, of Chicago, visited Fox Lake and Lake Villa friends last week.

James Barnstable and Everette Culver went to Russell last week on business.

The Junior society will meet with Miss Nellie Brown on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20. Visitors always welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Homer with their two young lady barbers, Miss Grace Kellor, and Miss Jean Brown, all of Waukegan, spent Sunday with Will Kiddell and family.

Monday Chicago visitors from White's crossing were: Gussie Townsend, Mrs. W. Kiddell, Miss Lilly Hucker, M. L. Galiger, two sons and daughter Annie, Mr. Wilkinson, E. Townsend, Miss Etta Sayles and Mrs. Flora Wilmington.

Last Wednesday evening about fifty young people gathered at the home of Mamie Barnstable and gave her a surprise. After she recovered we were most royally entertained, spending the evening in dancing and social converse. About 12 o'clock refreshments were served after which all departed for their many homes.

VOLO, ILL.

Jason Convers is somewhat improved from his serious condition of last week.

A number from here attended the County S. S. convention at Livertyville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Russell, of Waukegan, visited their son, Sid Russell, and family over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Shultis and son Clarence, of Waukegan, visited at Raught Bros. last Saturday and Sunday.

The New England supper at Raught Bros. last week was a success socially and financially. The proceeds of the supper was $17.75.

Mrs. Kate Townsend called on Volo friends the first of the week. She will visit Waukegan friends a few days then return to her home in Grand Rapids, Wis.

At the Grant cemetery and the W. C. T. U. meeting at Mrs. Townsend's Oct. 5 was a very pleasant and enjoyable meeting. A bountiful supper was served, and $4.40 was added to their treasury. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Charles Lomis near Fort Hill church Friday, Nov. 2d.

This is the season when mothers are alarmed on account of croup. It is quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, which children like to take. W. T. Hill.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mrs. Watson Jackson spent Saturday in Chicago.

Mrs. Coolredge, of Chicago, was the guest of Mrs. Florence Ellis during the past week.

Mrs. R. Shotliff went to Russell last Friday to visit her niece, Mrs. Wilby, who is very sick.

Mrs. Clarence Stead, of Chicago, was the guest of Mrs. C. E. Williams during the past week.

Mrs. Hannah Kingman went to Kenosha on Monday of this week to spend a few days with friends.

About forty attended the Hosmer Cemetary society at the home of Mrs. C. B. Gaines last Saturday.

A colored gentleman lectured in the M. E. church of this place last Monday evening. He gave an interesting lecture on African customs and incidents of his own life.

The German M. E. church gave an entertainment and supper last Tuesday evening. The entertainment was given in the church and the supper in Mr. Hensil's new house. About 100 persons from Kenosha attended.

Lost—Somewhere between the Shotliff house and K. K. Cass's last Sunday afternoon, a black fur collarette with blue lining. Finder will please leave it with John Evans of Salem, or Harvey Gaines of Bristol.

LAKE VILLA.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer, of Chicago, spent Sunday in our village.

We hear good reports from our public school with Mr. Younkin and Miss Mabel Richards as teachers.

The carpenters have completed their work on Mr. Harbaugh's new residence and the plasterers are now at work.

Keep your ears open for the harvest feast that is going to be celebrated in the near future. Mr. and Mrs. George Washington of revelutionary fame are expected to be present and engage in the celebrities of the occasion.

Mr. Jesse Kingsley has returned from his wedding trip with his fair young wife. We understand they are going to make their home in our village. We welcome them and wish them much success for the future.

The work of the church has begun auspiciously for the coming conference year. There was a large attendance at the morning preaching and at the league meeting in the evening. An interesting and helpful meeting is anticipated next Sunday evening, subject, "Our Stewardship." Leader, Mrs. H. Potter.

Feelings of safety pervade the household that uses One Minute Cough Cure, the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. It is infallible for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. W. T. Hill.

The few who doubt President McKinley's great personal popularity are blind to palpable facts. The man who offered to wager that Mr. McKinley would get a million more votes than the republican state tickets was looking for a soft snap.

Wedded for Gold

BY BERTHA N. CLAY

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

The ball was always held in the Assembly Rooms in Lilford. It was very exclusive, very select, and at times very dull. But this year the party from Bramber Towers was a large one; several officers were visiting there. They at first voted the Hunt Ball a decided "bore;" but when they saw Lady Chevenix they thought differently. She was worth coming many miles to see, they declared; and she was soon surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

Half the evening had passed, and she had exchanged no word with Felix. Presently chance brought them almost side by side in a quadrille. He bowed and spoke to her. She could not help the feeling of relief that came over her. Would he ask her to dance? She gave him the opportunity, but he did not take it. He never even thought of it. He had taken his farewell of those false hands—he would touch them no more.

When she went to partake of an ice with Maj. Morrison she saw her husband standing by the buffet. He was holding a tumbler in his hand, and she could tell by his face that he had drank too much. Her heart almost stopped beating. What should she do if there was a scene here?

She went up to Sir Owen and laid her hand upon his arm.

"We have had a very pleasant evening," she said—her poor lips were white with fear.

"Very," he replied.

"I am tired," she said, trembling in every nerve; "and if you will, Sir Owen, I should like to go home."

"I shall not go home yet," he said. "Go back to your dancing. When I am ready, I shall send for you."

She dared not disobey him. She went back to the ballroom, a deadly fear nestling in her heart. She read contempt for her husband and pity for herself in the eyes of Maj. Morrison. He made no allusion to the scene, nor did she; but when the dance was ended she asked him to take her back to the same spot. When she reached it Sir Owen was gone.

Felix had been to escort Lady Maude to her carriage—the party from Bramber retired early—and as he was returning he saw Sir Owen assisted into his carriage. Sir Owen called to him.

"Mr. Lonsdale," he said in a thick voice, "will you take a message to Lady Chevenix from me? Tell her that she did not choose to come when I sent for her, and that now she may get home as she can; she may walk through the mud if she likes!"

"Stop, Sir Owen!" cried Felix.

But, with great dignity and ferocity mingled, Sir Owen shouted, "Home!" and the horses started off rapidly, leaving Felix angry and full of wonder.

At first he thought it must be a jest—no one could treat a young wife so barbarously, so cruelly—and he half expected the carriage to return; but it did not, and there was nothing left for him but to make the best of his message. He went back to the ballroom.

"Lady Chevenix," he said, "I have something I wish to say to you."

She turned eagerly to him, and the light that came over her face caused him keen pain. She rose from her seat, dismissed her train of admirers with a queenly smile and bow, and laid her hand upon his arm. If the touch of the little hand made him tremble she was not aware of it. They walked through the crowded ballroom until they came to a small recess at the end of it; then she raised her face to his.

"You wanted to speak to me," she said. "I shall be happy to listen."

She decided that he had come to tell her that he would like to be better friends with her. Her limpid eyes were filled with light as she waited eagerly.

"I am afraid it is not a very agreeable subject," he began. "The truth is, Lady Chevenix, Sir Owen has gone home, after intrusting to me a message so brusque and abrupt that I do not like to deliver it."

Prouder and older grew the fair face, yet into it there came, he saw, a shadow of fear.

"Gone home," she repeated, "and left me here?"

"I am sure there has been a mistake," he said. "Sir Owen wished me to say that he had sent for you, and—and that as you did not come he had gone home without you."

"But he will send the carriage back for me?" she interrupted.

"I am afraid not," he replied. "But I would rather not repeat his words. I am sure the carriage will not return.' "

"And he sent his message by you," she cried—"by you of all men!"

"I am sorry to have had to deliver it, but I had no alternative," he replied. "May I advise you, Lady Chevenix?"

"If you please," she replied.

"Then I should counsel you to return home at once, and before anyone has time to notice Sir Owen's absence—it will save so many unpleasant remarks. I will order a carriage, and no one need know for whom it is intended."

"Thank you," she said, gently; "that will be best. I will go to the cloak room at once."

She did so, and a few minutes afterward she stood, with her opera cloak around her, waiting for him.

"The carriage is ready, Lady Chevenix," he said; "allow me." He opened the door for her, and stood waiting until she had taken her seat.

She looked at him, and her eyes filled with tears.

"Felix," she said, "will you accompany me home? I would not ask you but that I am frightened. I am indeed. I dare not go alone."

He hesitated for half a minute, and then he said to himself that he must not think that she was Violet Haye or Lady Chevenix; she was simply a woman in distress, and it was his duty to help her.

"I will accompany you, Lady Chevenix," he said.

They spoke but little during the journey, and Felix was glad when the carriage reached Garswood.

"You will come in with me?" said Lady Chevenix; and, seeing the white, frightened face, he would have done anything to help her.

He was thankful that he had consented, for Sir Owen had worked himself into a state of uncontrollable anger. He was in the drawing room, and when the pale woman entered he launched a volley of furious oaths at her. She made no reply, but fled from the room. Felix stayed with the furious man, whose violence changed into extreme friendliness, until he was carried off helpless to bed, when Felix started for Lilford.

"Heaven help her!" he said. "Poor Violet!"

A few days later Sir Owen, feeling ashamed of his recent escapade, insisted upon having a dinner party. Lady Rolfe, with her daughter, Lavinia; the Rev. Mr. Clayburn, Darcy and Felix Lonsdale, Captain Hill, with one or two more, were to be present. The baronet wished to give this little party to remove any bad impression there might be on the minds of the people after the ball.

When the guests sat down to dinner, Sir Owen was not in the best of humors. He was a discontented man by nature. The first thing that always occurred to him was to complain, to find fault—never to praise. On this particular day he was very much annoyed because some of his favorite fish was not cooked as he liked it. In vain Lady Chevenix, seeing a storm brewing, tried to avert it; the more amiable and complacent she looked the blacker and angrier he grew. At last some other dish raised Sir Owen's ire, and he exclaimed:

"If I had married someone who understood these things, I should have been better off."

The guests saw Lady Chevenix's face grow pale as the pearls she wore. Her silence irritated her husband, for he cried out angrily against her, with a coarseness and insulting that there was not a man present who did not long to horsewhip him. She rose with quiet grace and dignity to quit the room. No sooner did he see her do so than he sprang from his seat and cried:

"Go back to your seat, my lady—do not show any of your airs here!"

The gentlemen rose quickly, but she mastered herself with an effort, for which they commended her. She repressed the hysterical cry that rose to her lips, smiled and went back to her chair.

"Sir Owen does not always choose his jests wisely," she said; and order was at once restored.

Sir Owen tried to laugh it off. He made some awkward apologies about having been annoyed by horses, dogs and servants; nevertheless, the incident left two disagreeable reminders for him. Darcy Lonsdale told him that same evening that the next time he insulted Lady Chevenix in his presence he must seek another adviser. Captain Hill did better.

"I want to say a few words to you, Sir Owen," he began, when on the point of departure. "You invite gentlemen to your house, and then presume to insult them by behaving in a most brutal fashion to your wife. Do not repeat the experiment, Sir Owen. I have broken bread with you for the last time."

And no further word would the sturdy sportsman exchange with him.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The long French windows were open, and great heavy red roses came peeping in. Lady Chevenix went to them; Felix followed her, and they stood talking together. In some vague way the years seemed to have fallen from them, the terrible past for a few moments was forgotten. He was like the Felix of old, she was like beautiful Violet Haye. They had just a few happy minutes, during which they spoke only of the roses before them and the pleasant prospect. Then Sir Owen came in, and it was as though the whole face of the heavens had changed.

The baronet and his legal adviser went away together, and Felix spent the whole of the day in the strong room, reading documents and papers of all kinds. He did not see Sir Owen and his wife again until dinner, and thus the first day of a necessary business visit passed quietly enough.

On the second the tenants came to dine at the Hall, and the grand banqueting room in the western wing was thrown open. The dinner passed off well, and the tenants drank Sir Owen's health with noisy cheers. Nor were they much less enthusiastic about Felix when his health was proposed. After a pleasant day they left Garswood early in the evening.

Lady Chevenix had been alone all day; the servants were in attendance on the numerous guests, and in the evening she asked for tea, thinking that Sir Owen and Felix would join her. Felix was sorry to decline, but he had some hours of hard work yet in the strong room; the leases were all to be signed on the morrow.

When the visitors were all gone, he returned to the strong room and resumed his work. Lady Chevenix went to him to persuade him to let her send some tea there, and he consented. He looked at her, as she stood in that darkened room, in the evening dress of white silk and trailing lace. She wore a superb suite of opals, which shone with the "fire that lives in gems." She looked like a dream of beauty in that dull, gloomy room.

She sent him some tea, and asked him to come to the drawing room when he had finished, and he promised to do so. When she returned, Sir Owen lay on one of the couches fast asleep. He awoke at last, but the sun had long set, and the fragrant silence of night lay over the earth. She had cooling fruit that was pleasant to eye and taste ready for him, she had everything that was refreshing, but no stimulant. He pushed aside the purple grapes and the crimson strawberries.

"Where is the brandy?" he asked her. "The idea of offering a man such things as those!" he exclaimed. "Run for the brandy!"

She dared not refuse—moreover, refusal would have been of no use. She rang the bell and gave the message, but, before the brandy came, with sweet, womanly tact she had lured him from the room, hoping that he would forget it. She walked through the long corridors for some minutes, talking to him; then he suddenly remembered Felix, and said that nothing would satisfy him unless he left his work and joined them. He went to persuade him, while Lady Chevenix ordered the lamps in the drawing room to be lighted.

The two gentlemen returned together, and they played for some time at cribbage, a game for which Sir Owen had a great liking. Suddenly he remembered the brandy, and asked for it. Lady Chevenix dreaded its coming; she said the evening was warm, and begged of him to take some iced cup instead. He laughed at her.

"Listen to her ladyship!" he cried. "Iced cup! The very name of it makes me shudder. I want brandy—nothing else."

The brandy was brought, but even then he did not recover his good humor. Felix was miserable. He longed to put down his cards and say good-night, but he saw the face of Lady Chevenix growing white, and he was afraid to leave her. He would not leave her to the mercy of that violent man; yet every moment he remained with her was a torture to him. Sir Owen had no moderation. In vain his wife and Felix engaged him with cards and in conversation. Despite everything, he filled and replenished his tumbler. At length the alcohol began to take such an effect upon him that Lady Chevenix deemed it prudent to rise.

"It is growing late," she said; "we had better put aside the cards."

"Yes," agreed Felix; "I am tired."

He had no time to finish his speech. Sir Owen did not seem to hear it. He merely turned with a scowl to his wife, and cried in a voice of thunder:

"Sit down and go on with the game!"

Felix saw that she trembled in every limb, yet she kept all sign of emotion from her face; nothing but its pallor betrayed her fear. She sat down, but the young lawyer's spirit was roused. He threw the cards upon the table.

"Lady Chevenix is very amiable to go on playing," he said; "I shall not. It is late, and quite time to leave off."

Without a word, and so suddenly that there was no time to prevent it, Sir Owen turned and struck his wife on the face.

"Take that," he said, "and mind you do not interfere with me again!"

The next moment a pair of strong arms had seized him and had literally thrown him across the room. His face white, his whole body trembling with passion, Felix stood over him.

"If you touch her ladyship again, if you lay your cowardly hands upon her," he cried, "I will kill you!"

Then he turned to Violet. She stood trembling, with a great red mark across her lovely, pale face—a mark that burned like a hot iron.

"Oh, Lady Chevenix," he said, "I am so sorry! I ought to have been quicker, more on my guard. Are you much hurt?"

She raised her face with that terrible bruise on it to his, and he saw great tears in her eyes. For a moment the old impulse of love was strong upon him, and he longed to shelter the golden head, every hair of which was dear to him, on his breast; then he recollected himself and said gently:

"I shall never forgive myself that this has happened. If I had been quicker—" He broke off abruptly, for his wrath was rising again. "I shall kill him," he cried, "if he troubles you!"

She looked up at him; the bruised face touched his heart, and he turned away. Sir Owen was lying just where he had thrown him. He went over to him; the baronet had most composedly fallen asleep.

"Thank heaven," he said, "that I did not kill him—that I did not do him some deadly harm. Shall I ring for the servants?" he asked Lady Chevenix; and he never forgot her answer.

"If you would not mind it," she said, "I should be so thankful if you would place him in a chair; I do not like the servants to see all that happens."

He raised Sir Owen, who made some violent plunges the while, and placed him in a chair. The baronet fell placidly asleep again, and Felix went back to Lady Chevenix.

"Some day," she said, "he will most probably kill me. If he does, you will always remember that I—I was sorry I had grieved you, Felix."

"I will remember," he returned, gravely. He held her hand for one moment, while he bade her good-night, and then she went away.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Felix entered Sir Owen's room quite anticipating, and indeed half hoping for, his dismissal the next morning; but his heart was touched when he saw the trembling figure before him. Sir Owen, flushed and excited with drink, was bad enough; Sir Owen in the morning light, trembling, weak and haggard, was even worse. Felix quietly awaited the beginning of the storm; but, to his surprise, Sir Owen held out his hand. The young lawyer would not see it; he felt that he could never touch a hand that had been raised against a woman.

"I am really very sorry, Lonsdale," Sir Owen began. "I am afraid I was too much excited over the tenants' dinner, and forgot myself. I am very sorry. I hope that I was not offensive to you?"

"He has forgotten what happened," thought Felix to himself. "I must tell him."

"You were not offensive to me, Sir Owen," he said, "but you behaved with the greatest brutality to Lady Chevenix. You struck her with such violence that I was compelled to interfere."

There was something ruefully comic about the baronet's face.

"I ought to be much obliged to you, I am sure," he said. "I love my wife very much, and cannot understand how I could have so forgotten myself. But I am very unfortunate when I exceed my usual allowance of wine, Lonsdale."

"Take less of that, Sir Owen," said Felix, "or you will kill yourself."

"Well, I have to die; and I may just as well die taking what I like as taking medicine. Some men have more to live for than I have. I am very fond of my wife, but she does not care much about me."

Felix went to his work, which on this morning was in the library; and before he had been there very long Lady Chevenix entered.

"I did not know that you were here," she said. "Shall I be in the way? I have some letters to write."

He placed a chair for her, and then looked at her face. Across the soft cheek was the mark of a violent blow.

Presently Sir Owen came in to sign some papers. He seemed very much ashamed of himself when he saw the bruise on his wife's face. He took her to the great oriel window, and they stood there for some time talking; then Lady Chevenix came back to her place, and Sir Owen went out of the room.

Violet and Felix went on writing in silence, when there came a tap at the door. Sir Owen's groom wanted to know if he might speak to her ladyship for a few minutes.

(To be continued.)

Had Three Others.

"It kinder does a man good to hear folks praisin' one of his children," observed the little old man who had just boarded an Alexandria electric car.

"Yes, a father likes such things," replied the man addressed.

"They say my son Joe is the best boy in the whole place," continued the old man, as a smile lighted his face.

"Yes?"

"Hasn't made a kick in the last two years."

"No?"

"Got religion three months ago, and is stickin' right to it like a dog to a root. I skassly believed that Joe would ever take to religion, and I'm awfully glad of it. They say he's truthful and honest and quiet, and they wouldn't be afraid to send him downtown alone."

"Is it a manufacturing establishment that your son is connected with?"

"Kinder that way, though they call it the penitentiary."

"You don't mean that he's in State prison!" exclaimed the man.

"Right thar, sir," was the reply, "and will be for three years more, and the way they go on about how hard he works and the way they praise him for his goodness of heart jest makes me feel to wish that my other three boys would git up and do suthin' for themselves to be talked about!"—Washington Post.

New England Economy.

There is a little settlement of New Hampshire people in Kiowa County, Colorado. Among other things they brought with them the New Hampshire aversion to using any more words in conversation than are absolutely necessary. Two of them met on the road recently and indulged in the following dialogue:

"Mornin', Si."

"Mornin', Josh."

"What'd you give your horse for bots?"

"Turpentine."

"Mornin'."

"Mornin'."

A few days later the men met again, and here's the way a hard luck story was told in mighty few words:

"Mornin', Si."

"Mornin', Josh."

"What'd you say you gave your horse for bots?"

"Turpentine."

"Killed mine."

"Mine, too."

"Mornin'."

"Mornin'."—New York Tribune.

White House Weddings.

"The first wedding at the White House was that of Miss Maria Monroe, the President's daughter, in 1820. She married Samuel L. Gouverneur," writes Rene Bache, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "During the Hayes regime Miss Lucy Platt, a niece of Mrs. Hayes, was married at the Executive Mansion to General Russell Hastings. The most notable wedding celebrated at the White House was that of Nellie Grant, who was married May 21, 1874, to a young Englishman, Algernon Charles Frederic Sartoris. The only White House wedding in which the Chief Executive has taken the bridegroom's part was celebrated June 2, 1886, when President Grover Cleveland married Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former law partner. President Tyler married during his incumbency, but in New York."

Unique Engineering.

An extension of the Mexican National Railway fifty miles, from Patzcuaro to Uruapan, was completed a year or two ago and is a unique piece of engineering. Probably a more crooked railroad is not to be found anywhere in the world. After winding along the shore of Lake Patzcuaro, then past beautiful Lake Zirahuen, it crosses a mountain range by the devious course of four long adjacent loops. In an air line covering the four adjacent loops the distance is 2,073 feet—just about half a mile—and the fall 426 feet, but the train travels two and a half miles in the descent.

Sapphires of All Colors.

It was formerly supposed that a perfect sapphire must be of a dark, rich blue tint. Now the discovery of a new sapphire mine in the Rocky Mountains, where stones were found varying in their shades of color from a light steel blue to the deep blue tint and again from a lovely amethyst to a ruby red, has changed all that. These new sapphires have become the rage. They touched the whole color scale of blue, red and purple.

Planting Young Lobsters.

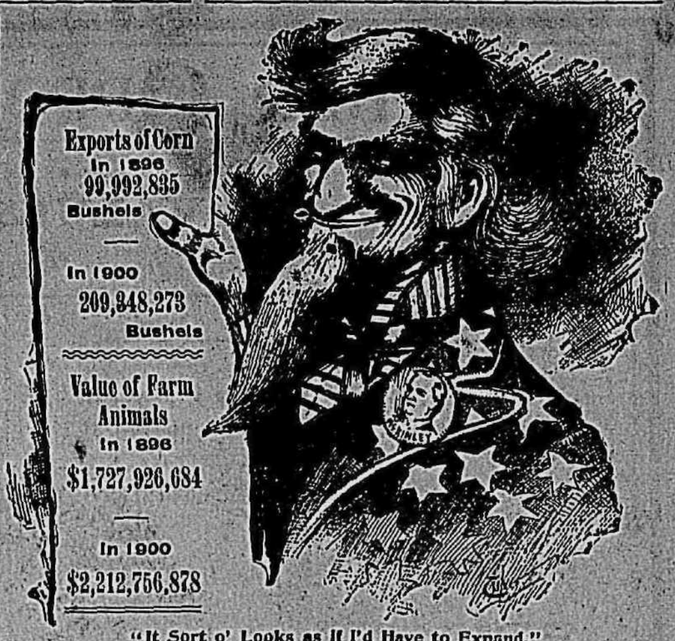
During the last five years more than 500,000,000 baby lobsters were hatched by the fish commission, and "planted" in New England waters. The cost of hatching and planting 100,000,000 young lobsters is about $10,000.

Meat Tenderer.

A "meat tenderer" is a toothed roller lying close to a plain roller. When a tough steak is run several times between the rollers it is said to come out tender and juicy.

A Cow's Hide.

The hide of a cow yields about thirty-five pounds of leather.



"It Sort o' Looks as If I'd Have to Expand."

WHAT BENEFIT FROM BRYAN?

Everything to Lose by Return to Democratic Rule.

Under the Wilson tariff farm products and live stock sold lower than ever before; the factories were closed; the shops were empty; and the country was filled with tramps, asking for work and begging for bread.

More than half of those tramps had families at home, suffering for the necessities of life. So hard was their lot that thousands of despairing women accepted employment at starvation wages, to live, thus again driving men out of employment.

When the election of McKinley gave an assurance of better times, money was easier to get and shops and factories began to open.

The improvement, though steady, was slow until the Dingley tariff law was passed. Then the change, you will recollect, was wonderful.

The prices of labor rapidly increased and soon the demand for labor exceeded the supply. Everybody could find a job. The working men could buy what the farmers had to sell and the farmers' products increased steadily in value.

The tramps disappeared. The condition of the people generally improved. Mortgages have been paid off, or greatly reduced by many who had before lost hope of getting out of debt, or saving their homes.

Farms have been improved. New homes have gone up on every side. Now, the question is: Do we want these times to go on, or do we want to go back to the way times were from 1894 to 1896?

Do we want the farm products to sell at 1896, or at 1900 prices?

Do we want the working men to labor at 1900 prices and to support their families in comfort, as they are now doing, or do we want to send them tramping over the land, organizing Coxey armies, while their families are starving?

Are we satisfied to let well enough alone, or shall we try a change, put the men in charge of the country who passed the Wilson bill and try the chances of getting back to the conditions of 1895?

What improvement can we expect from the election of Bryan?

Does he, or do his supporters, pretend to say that farm products will bring more, if he is elected?

Does he, or do his speakers, say that under his administration the prices of labor will be increased?

Do they promise anything better in the condition of farmers, or laboring men, or anybody but investors, or owners of silver mines, if Bryan is elected?

Can they make times better for you and me than they are now? If so, how do they propose to do it? Have they told you of any plan?

Can't they make times worse again, by disturbing and destroying business, as they did before?

They threaten and say they will reduce the tariff on manufactured goods. This will stop the factories, as it did before, and again scatter tramps all over the country; reduce the demand for what the farmers raise and the prices of such products at the same time.

Would not the farmers rather sell the products of their farms at fair prices to laborers than to give it to them, as tramps?

Are you going to vote yourself out of a job? Do you want to vote working men out of their jobs?

Do you propose to go into the tramping business, or to help to start tramps on the roads again?

Choose you, now, what should be done and vote according to your honest judgment and for the best interests of all the people of this country.

Use Common Sense! Throw prejudice and passion away!

What benefit have you to expect from the election of Bryan?

GEO. H. CRUMB.

Bloomfield, Mo.

No Fear of Being Great.

"It is time to dismiss the 'craven fear of being great,' to recognize the place in the world which God has given us, and to accept the responsibilities which it devolves upon us in behalf of Christian civilization."

These are the words of Rev. Josiah Strong in his new book, "Expansion."

The work is really one of the most interesting on this subject so much discussed in this campaign. Attention is called to the astonishing development of energy which has subdued the continent and which to-day makes us the most forceful and resourceful nation of the world.

He says "It is quite too late to ask whether we will expand. We are already expanded."

"Our policy should be determined, not by national ambition, nor by commercial considerations, but by our duty to the world in general and to the Filipinos in particular. I know of no witness who has had personal observation of the Filipinos who declares them capable of self-government. It is the Tagalogs who have been in arms against the United States . . . but they constitute only one-fifth of the population. In many provinces there was absolute anarchy and from all sides came petitions for protection and help."

"Do we owe no protection and help to these four-fifths against the one-fifth? One other question I would like to ask the anti-expansionists. Will they kindly explain why it is that Americans with the traditions and inheritance of Anglo-Saxons, and with the experience of freemen are incapable of governing one-tenth of their number of Filipinos, and cannot even attempt it without sacrificing the Republic and losing their own liberties, while a tribe of Malays, who have neither the inheritances or experience of freemen, can create a republic and successfully govern, not only themselves, but also four times their number of undisciplined tribesmen."

Democracy's Trouble with Farmers.

Mr. Bryan and his followers are having a hard time to convince the farmers that they are worse off in 1900 with sound money and protection than they were in 1896, with a free trade law in operation and the shadow of free silver impending.

A general comparison of articles of farm consumption and farm production between the years 1896 and 1900 completely disproves the Bryan theory.

In the item of farm animals alone, the farmers are worth five hundred million dollars more than they were in Democratic days. The table printed below, which is from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, is worth study:

Total value of farm animals—	
1896	$1,727,926,084
1900	2,212,756,878

Divided into appropriate groups, the increase is still more strikingly shown:

Value of horses and mules—	
1896	$603,344,043
1900	715,086,534
Values of all cattle—	
1896	$872,883,061
1900	1,204,208,300
Value of sheep—	
1896	$65,107,735
1900	122,665,013

With all grain, animals and other farm products higher in price, it is no wonder that the farmers of this country have little use for Bryanism.

In Mr. Bryan's State.

Values have increased in Nebraska, since 1896, as follows:

	Per cent.
Hogs, increase	45
Beef, increase	60
Corn, increase	15
Land, increase	20
Household goods, increase	20
Savings bank deposits, increase	35
All property, increase	75

On the other hand there has been the following reduction:

	Per cent.
Mortgages decreased	40

And the record runs the same through all states under McKinley's Protection and Prosperity.

Business Nearly Doubled.

The business done at the banks of the United States in 1895, according to Bradstreets, was $53,028,000,000. This was increased to $93,503,000,000 in 1899 (calendar year). These figures tell their own story as to the amount of business done in this country. It is the difference of depression and that of prosperity.

Fleece Wool Higher.

Ohio fleece wool was worth 19 cents in the Boston market in 1895 and 1896, just prior to the election of McKinley in 1896. It is worth 30 cents to-day. Protection did it, but Mr. Bryan says: "I am in favor of free wool."

Sheep Doubled in Value.

Ohio sheep have risen in value from $1.71 in 1895 to $3.71 in 1900. Mr. Bryan favors free wool and hard times for wool growers.

Not Available.

When, at 3 o'clock one morning, Mrs. Newman was convinced that she heard a burglar in the parlor, she cautiously awakened her husband.

"Very well," said Mr. Newman, with a drowsy patience born of frequent similar alarms, "I'll get my revolver from the drawer and go down and investigate."

"But, William," said his wife, with a sudden gasping remembrance, "your pistol isn't here dear. I—I tied it up with ribbons for an ornament under your father's sword to-day!"

As to Strikes.

"What's the matter with that man?" asked the clock. "He doesn't seem to have anything to do but wind me up."

"No," replied the calendar, "he isn't working. He and his companions struck some time ago."

"Huh! Suppose I should stop working every time I struck?"

"That's so, but I notice it freshens me up every time he takes a month off."—Philadelphia Press.

Not His Fault.

"Jones, you never get done talking."

"Well, somebody is always interrupting me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Weight of the Earth.

According to a German scientist, the earth weighs 11,013,000,000,000,000 pounds.

Somehow one kind word from a growling person is usually appreciated more than twenty from a courteous one.

The hen-pecked husband finds small consolation in the fact that she won't let any one else nag him.

BLOOD ... DISORDERS

are simply kidney disorders. The kidneys filter the blood of all that shouldn't be there. The blood passes through the kidneys every three minutes. If the kidneys do their work no impurity or cause of disorder can remain in the circulation longer than that time. Therefore, if your blood is out of order your kidneys have failed in their work. They are in need of stimulation, strengthening or doctoring. One medicine will do all three, the finest and most imitated blood medicine there is—

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

50c a box; 6 boxes $2.50.
All dealers or by mail on receipt of price.
DODDS MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



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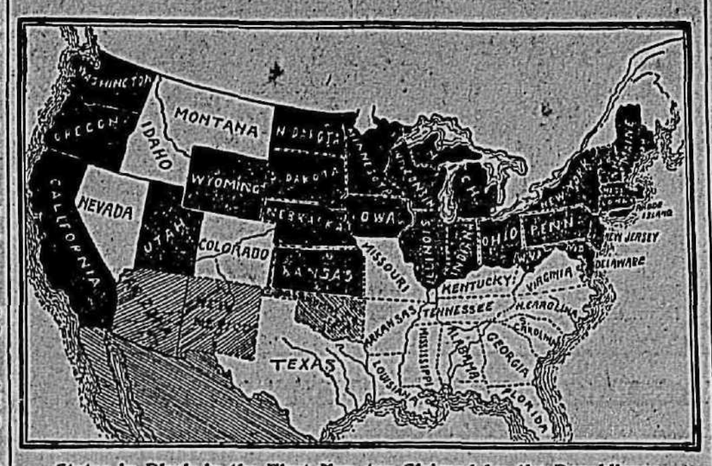
CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES


CHAIRMAN JONES.

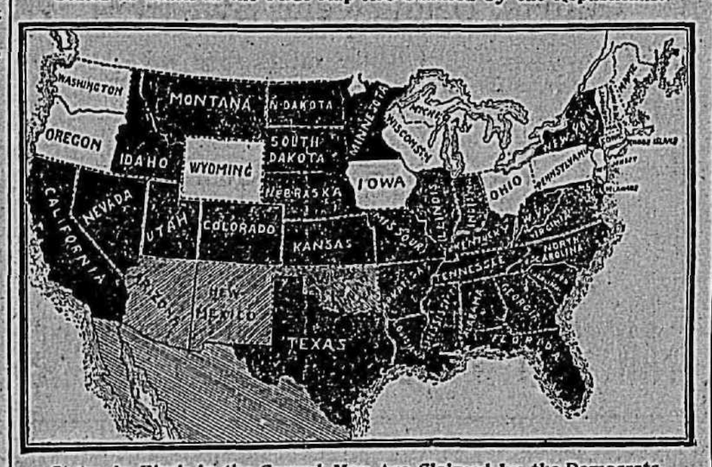
Political Maps of the United States

As Drawn by Campaign Managers.


CHAIRMAN HANNA.



States in Black in the First Map Are Claimed by the Republicans.



States in Black in the Second Map Are Claimed by the Democrats.

(Shaded Territories Have No Vote.)

The maps displayed herewith indicate the States claimed by the two political parties at the November election. In the Republican map the States claimed by the managers of that party are shown in black, and in the Democratic map the States that panty hopes to carry are marked after the same manner. In this showing only the States which the party managers think they have a reasonable chance of carrying are given, the wilder claims being ignored. The result shows:

Electoral votes claimed by Republicans, 206; electoral votes claimed by Democrats, 283; same votes claimed by each, 132; total number of votes, 447; necessary to elect, 224.

States Claimed by Republicans.

The States claimed by the Republicans, with their electoral votes, are as follows:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
California	9	New York	36
Connecticut	6	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Nebraska	8	Wyoming	3
New Hampshire	4		
New Jersey	10	Total	206

States Claimed by Democrats.

The States claimed by the Democrats, with their electoral votes, are:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Arkansas	6	Montana	3
Alabama	11	Nebraska	8
California	9	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Carolina	11
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	13	South Carolina	9
Idaho	3	South Dakota	4
Illinois	24	Tennessee	12
Indiana	15	Texas	15
Kansas	10	Utah	3
Kentucky	13	Virginia	12
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	6
Maryland	8	Wyoming	3
Mississippi	9		
Missouri	17	Total	283

States Claimed by Both Parties.

The States which are claimed by both parties, with their electoral votes, are:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
California	9	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	South Dakota	4
Illinois	24	Utah	3
Indiana	15	West Virginia	6
Kansas	10	Wyoming	3
Maryland	8		
Nebraska	8	Total	132
New York	36		

The Republican managers are disposed to scoff at the Democratic claim of New York and Illinois, and they also claim Kansas is certain. On the other hand, the Democrats deny the Republican claim that Bryan will lose any of the States west of the Missouri he carried in 1896, and base their hopes on changes in the East.

Brief News Items.

French wine will be cheap owing to the great grape crop.

Fred Berry, Pittsburg, Mo., killed a moose in his own dooryard.

Twenty natives were drowned and thousands made homeless in the floods in India.

Two children of George Sharp, Point Pleasant, W. Va., started a fire with kerosene. Both dead.

Boxers are pillaging the provinces of Shan-tung and Chili and are said to have secured more than 100,000 taels in recent raids.

Capt. Liddle of the British steamer Bleddyn, has located a submarine volcano at the edge of Campeche bank, gulf of Mexico.

Harry Weller, Putnam, Ohio, shot Homer Goodhart at the home of Miss Minnie Davis, to whom Goodhart is engaged. All prominent.

Alice Orr, 14, Chicago, was killed by a train.

Morris C. Curtis, Berea, Ohio, once wealthy, was stabbed to death at a dance by an unknown person.

Ed Gwiley, insane negro, Algiers, La., cut his roommate's throat. A crowd pursued him and beat him to death.

It was estimated that 10,000 troops would winter in Pekin, the German force being the largest.

By a vote of 22 to 1 the St. Louis (Mo.) Presbytery has decided against any revision of the creed.

Francois S. Jones, secretary of the United States legation at Buenos Ayres, was drowned at Charlottesville, Va.

Seventy-two new coal mines have been opened in Prussia this year, increasing the output for 1900 by 2,500,000 tons.

Twenty-five men of Battery O, First Artillery, and three men of the hospital corps were lost in the Galveston disaster.

Peru's Mineral Wealth.

The soil of Peru conthins the largest number of mineral species—at Pluria, in the north, petroleum and sulphur; silver, lead, copper and coal; in the great mining basin of Cerro de Pasco, in Central Peru, and phosphate, quicksilver, auriferous grounds and borax at Arequipa, Carabaja, in the south. At the present time the number of mines in exploitation is 2,500, employing 70,000 workmen.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents. All druggists sell the 50c. size. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation.

With Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Irony.

"We are just holding a love feast," said young Mr. Linger audaciously to Mr. Frisble, when that father of an engaged daughter puts his head in the parlor doorway at 11:25 p. m.

"I thought it must be a protracted meeting," said the old gentleman as he withdrew.—Harper's Bazar.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES on the line of the Chicago Great Western Ry. in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First-class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Unnecessary.

Mrs. Slimson—Here, Willie, while I am away I am going to give you the key to the pantry, just to show you I can trust you.

Willie (proudly)—I don't need it, mamma, I can pick that lock any day.—Life.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

One Exception.

Rafferty — It takes two t' make a quarrel, yez know.

Ryan (with battered face)—Forgit it. My wolfe kin make wan av th' noicest quar-rels yez'd care t' take a hand in all be hersilf.—Puck.

Have You a Good Windmill?

No farm is complete without a wind power mill. It pumps water, saws wood, grinds feed, chops fodder and works gladly and freely every day in the year. In this connection we call attention to the advertisement in another column of The Aermotor Co., Chicago, Ill. We advise our readers to correspond with them for catalogue and full particulars.

The War Education Bureau.

"Are you studying up China and the Chinese, Mrs. Jones?"

"No, indeed; now the schools are open, Tommy will tell us all we want to know, and more, too."—Indianapolis Journal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The best maple sirup comes from the north side of the tree, but the flow is not so large as when the tree is tapped on the south side.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Noah ought to have made a good poker player. He was an expert on pairs.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by druggists.

The weak individual often has to be contented with being a strong contrast.

Love in a boat isn't apt to wonder how deep the water is.

Sudden and Severe attacks of

Neuralgia



come to many of us, but however bad the case

St. Jacobs Oil

penetrates promptly and deeply, soothes and strengthens the nerves and brings a sure cure.

TRADE MARK

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.



Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvellously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast,—since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,

Ever yours
MISS EDNA FREDERICK,
Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—MRS. BERTHA OFER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I can not praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—MRS. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.



$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Logical Result.

A habit of doubt by no means insures one against imposition.

"How in the world do you suppose James Ronalds was so easily taken in by that mining agent?" asked one man of another. "Why, he never believes that anybody but himself is telling the exact truth. He always says, 'Take that statement with a grain of salt.'"

"That's just the reason he's been imposed upon so easily now," was the quick response. "A man that's spent forty-five years taking salt is bound to get so thirsty that he's ready to swallow almost anything!"

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Two Facts Possibly Connected.

More doctors, it is claimed, are kept busy in Australia than in any other country on this planet. At the same time Australia consumes more meat than any other country.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Odd Names.

Pleasant Duck and Blush Pigg are two Missouri gentlemen.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sift people's affairs and their friendship with you will become strained pretty quick.

Carter's Ink has the indorsement of the United States Government and of all the leading railroads. Want any more evidence?

It would be hard to decide on the alternative of giving a fool a violin or a shotgun.

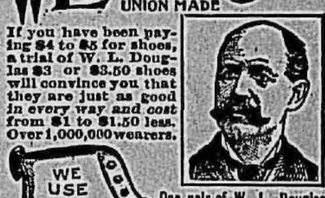
Hall's Catarrh Cure,

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

People never feel so stupid as when they want to be funny.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

If you have been paying $4 to $5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good *in every way and cost* from $1 to $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.





One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. If your dealer should keep them, we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Catalogue Free.*
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

A Child Burned to Death

By its clothing catching fire, a lace curtain blown into the lamp o gas jet, causing destruction of lives and property, are items daily seen in the newspapers. The next accident may happen to you or yours. BLAZEPROOF positively removes all danger by making every fabric absolutely non-inflammable. Used in the wash. Simple, harmless, economical. Send twenty-five cents for package. Liberal proposition to a live agent in every town.
AMERICAN BLAZEPROOF WORKS,
324 to 328 West Kinney Street, Newark, N. J.



WILL go further with the C. S. Co. than with any other reliable firm in buying useful articles, including Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Stoves, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, Watches, Bicycles, Safes, Blacksmiths' Tools, Mills, Lathes, Gasoline & Steam Engines, Plows, Scrapers, Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Wire Fencing and SCALES of all varieties. The Premium Wagon or Stock Scale. Steel Frames. Lists free.
Chicago Scale Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK, BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.	Ar. at Antioch
8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:48 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:20 PM
4:30 PM—N. 13, Daily	6:37 PM
5:30 PM—No. 9, daily ex Sunday	6:49 PM
8:30 A. M.—Sunday Special	10:31 AM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.	Ar. Chicago.
6:38 AM—No. 14, Daily	9:25 AM
7:04 AM—No. 10, Daily ex Sunday	8:50 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:10 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:25 PM
8:00 PM—No. 2, ... Daily	10:55 PM
[illegible] M.—Sunday Special	9:00 PM

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.,
C. M. CONNER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

R. C. HIGGINS, Sec. JOHN WELSH, W. M.

ANTIOCH LOCALS.

Items of Local Importance Collected, Contributed and Stolen.

E. N. Pratt visited in Chicago Sunday and Monday.

Don't forget the dance at the opera house, tomorrow evening.

Read the auction sale notices in another column of this paper.

J. G. Rinear is entertaining a brother from Columbus, Ohio.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Runyard Tuesday, October 16: a boy baby.

Quite a number from Kenosha, attended the races here last Thursday.

Frank Tourtelotte, of Pleasant Prairie, was an Antioch visitor Monday.

Mrs. Ela and sister, of Barrington, visited Miss Sarah Ingalls in this city Monday.

Mrs. W. G. Morely and daughter Susie started for Kansas Tuesday, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. L. L. Soule returned home on Tuesday evening after a pleasant visit of a week or so with a sister in Chicago

H. N. Maxham, an extensive poultry raiser of Diamond Lake, visited with E. C. Sabin the fore part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Paddock, of Grass Lake, have gone to Blue Banks, Tenn., to spend the winter in the southland.

Charles Williams has returned to his home in Oregon after a pleasant visit of a couple weeks with Antioch relatives and old friends.

Mr. Frank Upson, Miss Ella Upson and Miss Johnson, of Pleasant Prairie, Wis., visited Miss Upson's cousin, Miss Ada Butrick, over Sunday.

Mrs. L. M. Cribb and daughter, Lottie, left on Monday for Winona, Minn., where they will visit with relatives and friends for a month or two.

Monday was a most beautiful fall day but Tuesday morning the wind veered around to the northeast and overcoats and fires were again in demand.

There will be a democratic rally at the Antioch opera house Saturday, Oct. 27. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. James A. Long and others. All are invited.

Mrs. J. C. James was a Chicago visitor Monday—and come home on the limited to Lake Villa. The milk train runs slow, but there is nothing slow about its starting.

Ralph Chittendon, of Gurnee, president of the Lake County Farmers' Institute, and Warren Holland, of Russell, of the executive committee, were in Antioch Monday on institute work.

Prof. Manley and daughter, Mrs. Gideon Thayer and daughter, Lula, Mrs. W. F. Ziegler, C. E. Herman, J. J. Burke and nephew, Llewellwyn Burke, were among those from Antioch who took in Chicago Saturday.

Why experiment on yourself with remedies of doubtful utility when you can get Chamberlain's Cough remedy which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. For sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch; Thomson's pharmacy, Grayslake.

EMMONS' DRUG STORE.

Established 1894.

THANKING the people for the trade given us through the summer we now call attention to our fall and winter stock.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES } Pencils, Penholders, Pens—the Stub, Spencerian, Hall's famous pens, etc. Tablets for pen and pencil.

BOX PAPER } A very large stock, and we can please you both in quality and price. Please call.

SPECTACLES } We have added to our stock. Can give you all numbers and any price you may wish

OUR LEADER } Is the Korhinoor Lense—the best lense made.

PAT. MEDICINES } A Full Stock and New Goods

PRESCRIPTIONS } This is an important branch of our business and we give it especial care and attention, using only pure drugs

DON'T FORGET } Our Alluminum Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

FIRE } Light the Tansill Cigar and have a good smoke

WHEN IN WANT } CALL AT THE EMMONS DRUG STORE, ANTIOCH, ILLS.

BRICK BLOCK.

P. E. Chinn, of Kenosha, was here on business, Friday last.

W. E. Bettridge, of Chicago, visited Antioch relatives the fore part of the week.

Don't be decieved. THE NEWS is the best advertising medium in the county.

Miss Eva L. Clarke retuned home Wednesday evening of last week after a week's visit with friends at Pullman, Illinois.

Miss Ella Upson, of Pleasant Prairie, Wis., visited her friend, Miss Lillie Watson, of this place, the latter part of last week.

For Sale: A highly improved farm of 125 acres, near Salem, Wis.. No trades. For particulars address THE NEWS, Antioch, Ill. 45tf

Mrs. C. M. Blanchard, of Hebron, Ind. who was visiting her sister, Mrs, M. A. Pratt, near Channel lake, returned home Saturday evening.

Wanted—A good blacksmith for steady work. A floor man with two or three years experience and single preferred. Address Wm. Pester, Antioch, Ill. 5tf

Married by the Rev. M. A. Bruton, of Rosecrans, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1900, Mr. James Webb, of Hickory, to Miss Rose Pender, of Rosecrans. THE NEWS joins with a large circle of friends in extending congratulations.

Desmond, the independent candidate for the legislature, has announced his withdrawal from the race, too late to put another man in the field by petition, and as a result some of our democratic friends are wroth.

W. A. Cristy, of McHenry, in a letter to S. K. Bartholomew and others, of Marengo, has formally accepted the republican nomination by petition, for the legislature and will run independently on the ticket, making three republicans.

Arrangements are being made to hold a poultry show in this city some time in January, a number of local fanciers being in on the project, which will be given under the auspices of the Antioch Poultry Association that was formed last winter.

The wife of Henry Smith, living near the town of St. Charles, Minn., gave birth to five living boys their united weight being 30 pounds. The united family now 16 children including 2 pair of triplets, 2 pair of twins and a single one, making 16 in all. Can any state in the union beat that record.

Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, has been secured for an address at the Lake County Farmers' Institute to be held December 6, 7 and 8. Several other good speakers have been secured and the committee expect to make the coming institue one of the best ever held in the state.

The Waukegan Gazette closed its fiftieth year of publication with its issue of last week. The Gazette has always been a clean, reliable paper, and we wish it fifty years more of success—and many of those who read it now will be too old to read then.

Judge Thomas A. Moran, of Chicago, will address a democratic meeting at the opera house in Waukegan, Saturday evening of this week, on the live issues of the campaign. All democrats, especially those in the western part of the county who knew the judge when a boy, are urgently invited to be present.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

New Dry Goods---

Elegant Flannel Suitings in Black, Blue and Grey for your tailor-made Suits.

Flannels for Waists, in various shades, includidg the fashionable Polka Dot.

Many patterns in Children's Cloakings.

Fine Black Dress Goods from 40 cents to $1.50

New Velvet Trimmings.

New Winter Stock of Blankets.

Underwear, Hosiery and Wrappers

Royal Worcester Corsets; Buttrick's Patterns; Fashion sheets free } Agency at the Big Store.

Miss Hattie Ames will show a full line of samples and take orders for Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. made to order garments, including Furs, Waists, Cloaks, Skirts and Suits. These goods are noted for their elegance and worth.

FALL OVERCOATS

THE LATEST STYLES, including the fashionable new shades in Steel Gray, Checks and Stripes.

Winter Overcoats and Ulsters.

Fine Business Suits.

St. Paul Fur Coats, the best made

Gloves and Mittens,

Hats and Caps.

Of the above articles we certainly can offer you unapproachable Bargains. They were bought direct from the manufacturers and we can SAVE YOU MONEY in value and wear.

Don't pay 50cts.

for a poor tea when you cand get our best at 50 cents.

A fine Tea Siftings only 28 cents.

The most toothsome is the Crawford Co.'s Cheese. It is absolutely the BEST.

Have you tried that 18-cent coffee. Some sell no better at 25 cents.

Javanees at 14 cts is cheap.

Sugar is lower. We act on the drop—mark prices down.

Fish are cheap.
Try our Mackerel at 10 cents each

10 pounds of White Fish 70c.
20 pounds of White Fish $1.10.

Cream of Maze is back for the winter—5 cents a pound. The best breakfast dish.

ALWAYS BEST — **WILLIAMS BROS. "BEST" Minnesota Flour** — ALWAYS CHEAPEST

$2.50 Air Tight Stoves 2.50

If you are looking for air tight stoves come quick and buy the best lined air tight stove, $2.50

GARLAND Coal and Wood Heaters.
GARLAND Steel Ranges.
ACORN Heaters and Cooks.
MASON & DAVIS Steel Ranges.

Agency American Field Fencing.
Agency Union Field Fencing.

Builders Hardware and Carpenters Tools.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Putty.

Loaded Shells, Amunition, Push Poles and Hunters Goods

Wood and Iron Pumps.
Lead and Iron Pipe and Fittings.

Shirts, Underwear, Sweaters.

Surely we never had better values than we can show you today, and the assortment is simply immense. Early buying gives most satisfaction

Best Equipped Tin Shop in the County.

Best Goods at Lowest Prices

AT THE

ANTIOCH : DEPARTMENT : STORE

Malone Pants.

YES, a thousand times YES!

For every time a pair is sold it helps to sell many more.

We are in receipt of fall and winter stock of these justly celebrated goods

Badger State Overalls, Jumpers,
Shirts and Brownie Overalls

Hunting Coats and Caps.
Heavy Winter Coats

Mackintoshes, Stickers.

Mesdames Drury and Karr were Chicago visitors Monday.

For Sale—A roan driving mare; will trot in 3:00; perfectly sound and gentle. Inquire Fox Lake P. O. 5-3

For Rent—If in need of a house call. I will guarantee fair dealing, as it is my business. H. Ries, Antioch, Illinois. 38tf

A reception was given to the pastor, Rev. E. J. Aikin, at the M. E. church Monday evening, a most enjoyable time being reported by those present.

Mrs. L. S. Carpenter is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jacob VanPatten and other Antioch relatives and friends and expects to remain about a week and then visit a sister at Beloit, Wis., accompanied by Mrs. VanPatten.

FOR SALE OR RENT: The farm known as the Lewis Tyrrell farm of 78 acres, two miles south of Antioch. Possession given at once, if required. For particulars call on J. J. Burke, Antioch, or address: Albert H. Tyrrell, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago. 6tf

Watch out for the date of the Chrysanthemum show and New England dinner to be given by the Antioch Hillside Cemetery Association in the near future and be prepared to attend as a diner if not as an exhibitor, or better yet, as both.

At the close of registeration Tuesday 526 names of voters were on the list, with quite a number still unregistered. Oct. 30, will be the last day of registeration and everyone who wishes to vote—and all should exercise the privilege—should see that their names are on the register.

There will be a dance given by the ladies of St. Mary's Catholic church, South Bristol, at the Antioch opera house, Friday evening Oct. 19. Tickets $1.00, supper iucluded. Good music furnished. The proceeds will be used to pay off the indebtedness on the parochial residence. Everybody invited.

We can handle a limited amount of potatoes in payment of subscription or other accounts due the office and will allow the market price for same delivered at our home. Those who are in arrears and wish to straighten up accounts in this manner can have an opportunity of doing so by seeing the editor or writing to him.

Judging from the number of farmers who are retiring from the farm, as evidenced by auction sale bills in all parts of the country, farmers must have become rich during the past few years, as almost every other class are doing business at the old stand without enough money to retire, yet the farmers complain and cry hard times the most of any class of producers.

For Sale—A farm of about 130 acres on the south bank of Loon lake, in Lake county, Ill., one-quarter mile from depot. Good buildings, good fences and well watered. Inquire of A. T. White, Loon Lake, Lake county, Illinois. 4w4

Remember our facilities for getting out job work of all kinds is unsurpassed by any office in the county and we are espically at home on auction bills and on the ground floor as to price. Come in and let us figure on anything you want in the job line.

There will be a dance given by the ladies of St. Mary's Catholic church of South Bristol, at the Antioch opera house, Friday evening, Oct. 19. Proceeds will be used for payment of the indebtedness on parochial residence. Tickets, including supper, $1. Good music in attendance. Every body come.

Our office is prepared to get out auction bills on short notice and in the best manner at reasonable prices. We always give a notice of the sale in the paper which is worth more than the entire cost of the bills. Come to THE NEWS office when you want sale bills or job work of any kind and we will treat you right.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for for sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch, and Thomson's pharmacy, Grayslake.

Remember when you go into the booth to vote on the sixth day of November if you want your vote counted, the safest way is to make a cross mark (x) in the circle at the head of the party ticket of your choice—and, if you make the mark in the circle at the head of the republican ticket, you will, in our honest judgment, not only vote for your own best interest, but for the best interest of the people of the United States irrespective of any position the yoccupy in the everyday walks of life.

Sunday afternoon a Polock employed at the Esh Bros. Loon Lake ice house, while out in a boat with some companions, fell overboard and was drowned in about thirty feet of water, some three hundred feet from shore. Monday a party from this city dredged the lake was unable to find the body, which up to the time of going to press has not been found. The unfortunate fellow was about 25 years of age and unmarried, and far as known had no relatives in this country. We have not been able to learn his name at the time of closing our froms for the press.

Abe Crowley returned home Tuesday evening after a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends in York State. He reports having had a most pleasant visit, but says the crops and grass in that part of the country do not look very well owing to a scarcity of rain during the summer.

Wanted—Small farm fronting on either Channel Lake, Catharine or Lake Marie in exchange for clear Downer Grove, Ill., lot 100x160 four blocks from depot, on principal business street, on C. B. & Q. Ry, 15 miles from Chicago—balance in cash. Address, John F. Woolner, 1013 Taylor street, Chicago. 4tf

In digging a new bed for the creek Herman Bock found a number of old logs and sills bolted together for the foundation of the engine of the old mill which were placed there over forty years ago. The logs and sills were almost as sound as the day they were put in position. Mr. Bock proposes to change the course of the creek to run in a straight line from the bridge which will give him considerable more avilable land, but in our opinion will spoil the picturesque beauty of the old creek.

The many friends of Mr. Andrews, manager of the Sylvan Beach Hotel at Channel lake, will be sorry to learn that he was stricken with apoplexy early Monday morning while in the stable talking to some callers and apparently in his usual health. He was taken to the house and made as comfortable as possible and a doctor summoned who pronounced his condition serious. At the time of the present writing, Wednesday p. m., he had not regained the power of speech but was apparently some better. THE NEWS joins with a large circle of friends in expressing the hope of his speedy and permanent recovery.

The first in the series of entertainments given under the auspices of the Epworth League, for the benefit of the new M. E. church in this city, was given at the church Friday evening and most thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The church was filled with a large and appreciative audience and the several parts taken in the entertainment were well filled and productive of much amusement. The next entertainment in the series will be on Friday evening of this week—a "Floral Love Song"—at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams. All holding season tickets are entitled to admission and all who have not procured tickets should do so and take in the entire course.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FURNISHED BY
LAKE COUNTY TITLE AND TRUST CO.

Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed, Masonic Temple Bldg, Waukegan, Ill.
LOUIS J. GUNNEE, Secy.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending October 13, 1900:

Chas Streiber and wf to Minna Bock wd, undiv 1/2 ely 40 ft its 15 16 blk 3 Highland Park also vacated alley through blk 3	$ 3,500 00
Chas G Trusdell and wf to John H Howard wd, lt 18 blk 23 2d ad Lake Bluff	700 00
Lida E Saint and hus to Wm H Murphy d, lt 6 blk 77 lt 14 blk 108 S Waukegan	12 50
John J Page and wf to Lorinda Drury qcd, w 1.50a lt 2 n1/2 sw1/4 sec 3-45-9	12 00
Benj B Hoysradt and wf to Marilla H Farrier wd, undiv 1/2 lt 2 Carmons sub w1/2 e1/2 sec 1-45-9 also strip of land adj	800 00
E Ashley Mears and wf to Jennie B Cummings qcd, pt lt 1 blk 89 1/2 Highland Park pt lt 68 Highwood	1 00
Theo H Durst and wf to Christian Hollister wd, lt 1 blk 2 Sunderlins 1st ad to Waukegan	2,800 00
Charlotte McGraw and hus to Ellen U Riley qcd, 90a in sec 31-43-9	1,000 00
Title Guarantee & Tr Co to John Alex Dowie d, se1/4 ne1/4 e1/2 se1/4 sec 27; all sec 26-46-12	111,625 00
Louise M Pebbles et al to Alonzo W Pebbles wd, undiv 1/2 lts 10 11 Beach Grove town of Antioch	1,133 00
Andred Ehinger and wf to Florence C Zahnle wd, pt lt 11 blk 14 McKrys 2d ad Waukegan	1,800 00
Daniel Hunt and wf to Chas J Cross wd, n 30a sw1/4 nw1/4 w1/2 se1/4 ww1/2 nw1/4 sec 25 s1/2 ne1/4 s1/2 ne1/4 ne1/4 sec 25-46-10	7,700 00
Harriet E Doyle to Thos Boulter wd, w1/2 lt 11 blk 89 Highland Park	800 00

It would have been quite as sensible for the democrats to have put McKinley and Roosevelt's electorial votes at 8 as at 88. It will require three figures to state McKinley and Roosevelt's electorial votes, and the first one will be a 3. Paste that prediction in your hat.

Meals on Election Day.

The following bill of fare will be served by the Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church on election day at the Van Patten building:

DINNER.

Chicken Pie — Vegetables
Bread
Pie — Doughnuts
Coffee
Pickles — Salad

SUPPER.

Pork and Beans — Potatoes
Bread
Pickles — Salad
Cake
Coffee — Tea

Oyster supper will be served if desired. Price of meal, 25 cents. Sandwiches and coffee 10 cents. 6tf

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all Localities

Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.